ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERINGS
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th June.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th „
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th „
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO..........22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubenge	3rd September.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather ermitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC
ANTISEPTIC

REFRESHING.
SWEETENING.
ANTISEPTIC.

The latest application of Chemical Science to Personal Comfort.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE
EAU DE COLOGNE

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PERFUMES.
KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR.
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
KEMP'S SMELLING SALTS.
KEMP'S SPRAYS.
KEMP'S DENTIFRICES.
KEMP'S PELLICULINES.
KEMP'S TOOTH PASTES.
KEMP'S TOILET SOAPS.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE.
KEMP'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
KEMP'S MEDICAL ELIXIRS.
KEMP'S CHICKEN EXTRACT.
KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.
KEMP'S NUTRITIVE WINE.
KEMP'S PEPSINE WINE.

HOT WEATHER TOILET REQUISITES, AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

FRESHLY MADE.

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED GOODS.

AT KEMP'S.

And many other notable preparations of the UTMOST VALUE TO EUROPEANS IN INDIA. Sent anywhere by Post. Full List with Prices on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID				
Fifteen Years Old	82	0	91	8
THREE STAR ***				
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52	8	58	8
TWO STAR **				
Choice and Well-matured	45	8	51	0
ONE STAR *				
A Capital Peg Brandy	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
BENT IRON WORK : A practical Manual of Instruction for Amateurs, Illustrated. In paper	0 12
BUNKUM ENTERTAINMENTS : A Collection of Original Laughable Skits, Humorous Sketches, Whimsical, Recitals, and Drawing-room Comedies. In Cloth	1 14
CARD TRICKS, Book of, for Drawing-room and Stage entertainments. In paper	1 14
BOOK OF MODERN CONJURING : A Practical Guide to Drawing-room and Stage Magic. In Cloth	1 14
CONJURING FOR AMATEURS : How to perform a number of amusing TRICKS. In paper	0 12
CHRYSANTHEMUM CULTURE. Containing full Directions for the successful Cultivation of the Chrysanthemum for Exhibition and the Market. In paper	0 12
BREAKING AND TRAINING DOGS : Being Concise Directions for the proper Education of Dogs. In Cloth	4 14
BRITISH AND ANCIENT DOGS : Their Varieties, History and Characteristics, With Coloured Plates and Full-page engravings of Dogs of the day, and numerous smaller illustrations. This is the fullest Work on the various breeds of Dogs kept in England. In 3 Vols.	27 0
DISEASES OF DOGS : Their Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. In paper	0 12
FRETWORK AND MARQUETRY : A Practical Manual of Instructions. In Cloth	1 14
FRUIT CULTURE FOR AMATEURS : With Chapters on Insect and other Fruit Pests. In cloth	2 10
THE FOX TERRIER : Its History, Points, Breeding, Rearing, &c. In paper	0 12
THE BOOK OF A HUNDRED GAMES : For Parlour Entertainment, &c. In stiff Boards	1 14
THE GREYHOUND : Its History, Points, Breeding, Rearing, Training, and Running. In Cloth	1 14
THE HAND CAMERA MANUAL : A Practical Handbook on all matters connected with the use of the Hand Camera in Photography. Illustrated	0 12
DISEASES OF HORSES : For the Use of Amateurs	0 12
MODERN MAGIC LANTERN : A Guide to the management of the Optical Lantern. In Paper	0 12
DECORATIVE PAINTING : A Practical Handbook on Painting and Etching. In cloth	2 10
GAMES OF PATIENCE, for one or more players. How to play 106 different games of Patience. Series 1, 39 Games, Series 2, 34 Games, Series 3, 33 Games, Each	0 12
PICTURE-FRAME MAKING FOR AMATEURS : Being Practical Instructions in the making of various kinds of Frames. In paper	0 12
POLISHES AND STAINS FOR WOOD : A Complete Guide to Polishing woodwork, with Directions for Staining. In paper	0 12
SHADOW ENTERTAINMENTS, and How to Work them. In paper	0 12
WORKING IN SHEET METAL : Being Practical Instructions for Making and Mending. In paper	0 12
SLEIGHT OF HAND : A Practical Manual of Legerdemain. In cloth	4 14
POSTAGE STAMPS, AND THEIR COLLECTION : A Practical Handbook for Collectors of Postal Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, and Cards. In cloth	2 10
PRACTICAL TAXIDERMY : A Manual of Instructions to the Amateur. With Examples and Working Diagrams. In cloth	5 10
HOW TO VAMP : A Practical Guide to the Accompaniment of Songs by the Unskilled Musician. With examples. In paper	0 9
PRACTICAL VENTRILOQUISM : A thoroughly reliable Guide to the Art of Voice Throwing and Vocal Mimicry. In cloth	1 14
WOOD-CARVING FOR AMATEURS : Full Instructions for producing all the different varieties of Carvings. In Paper	0 12

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS,
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	„	15	8
BEST TWILL SILK	„	18	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	„	21	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C.P.' Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM RS. 40 TO RS. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
RS. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

PRICKLY HEAT

HARMLESS REMEDIES.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT LOTION relieves The irritation. Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT POWDER MAKES the SKIN comfortable. As. 12.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE cools the BLOOD & cures the trouble. Re. 1 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

---PERFECT FITTING-- SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE 21st instant being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the GOODS OFFICES at Carnac Bridge, Colaba and Grant Road will be CLOSED.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 15th June, 1897.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s * BRANDY**
At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts..............	10	8
Pints	6	0

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

" Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Auction Sale of boots and shoes which was advertised for sale to-day on account and risk of Hussanally Moola Hakimji, has been postponed till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1897. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The advertisement of sale of the Napean Sea Road, property advertised to be sold on the 18th day of June, 1897, is hereby withdrawn.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, & TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture, also Rutnagherry and English-made furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, solid silver ware, one first-rate rosewood square grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" in very good order, very rich table ornaments, rich Brussels' Persian and Cambay carpets, brass telescopic lamps, brass bedstead, valuabe carved screens, three and five-light gas chandeliers, Indian armoury, Japanese cabinets, one iron fire-resisting safe on stand, one handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage by "Kesterton," in very good order, a handsome strong English-built park phaeton, a strong dog-cart with rubber tyred wheels, two bay waler geldings, one bay mare, one handsome bay Arab, regularly ridden by a lady, goes well in harness, sets of brass-mounted double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of A. BREUL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen.—

1 English-built dog-cart by Heap, of London.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong waler gelding, 7 years old, believed to be sound.
1 brand-new ladies' bicycle specially made to order.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr. Oomar Jamal's Locksley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place ;—

25 Arab horses and ponies consisting of hacks, chargers, polo ponies, harness horses, &c.

The above horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome canoe-shaped landau built to order in very good order.
1 C. B. pony, 12 hands, broken to saddle and harness.
1 C. B. pony, 12-3, " "
1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
10 ponies of different height and colour and age.

In the matter of
The Indian Companies Acts
1866 and 1882
and
In the matter of
The Kattiawar Trading Company, Limited,
(In Liquidation).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company and in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1897, at 3 o'clock p.m., the outstanding claims of the said Company in respect of the final call of Rs. 3,000 per share payable by the contributories of the said Company under the Order of the said High Court, dated the 30th of April, 1887.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, the attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or from the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A TEMPORARY SHOP ON THE PORT TRUST GROUND AT APOLLO BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Santa Maria D'Souza, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Shaik Enoos, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of March, 1895.

All that piece of Port Trust leasehold land, with a temporary shop or premises erected thereon, situated at Apollo Bunder, fronting on the southern side of Lansdowne Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one stick, equal to 500 square feet and one hundred and seventy-five square feet, be the same little more or less, and which said piece of land and premises is at present in the occupation of the said Mahomedally Shaik Enoos, registered in the books of the Bombay Port Trust under No. 2, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 872 (14), Street No. 35, Lansdowne Road, and bounded on the east, west and south by the property of the Bombay Port Trust, and on the north by the Lansdowne Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.; valuable substantial made black and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room suit, dining table, bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, light and easy chairs, almyra and wardrobe, American made complete drawing-room suit of furniture, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MOOMADAVIE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the permises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ambaram Bhugwan and Naron Bhugwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of April, 1895, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazundari ground whereof Hormusjee Bomanjee Sethna, is the fazundar, with the messuage, buildings, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Moomdavie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts, which includes the sweepers' passage, on the south (over which there is a right of way in common for the owners and occupiers of the said premises and of the various properties to the east and west of the said premises and of the various properties to the west of the said premises and their Agents and servants) and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C ward No. 778, street Nos. 33 C 39, and bounded on the east by the property of Ambaram Bhugwan, on the west by the property of Runchordas Valabhoy, on the north by the Moomdavie Road aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Balubai and Javerbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the House of Correction, Clare Road, Byculla, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, one large size ship model complete in its details under glass case, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. T. JONES, late Jailer, House of Correction.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Mr. GEORGE BURY, Proprietor, Igatpuri Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.A

A large library of books treating on politics, literature, philosophy and religion, standard works of best English authors, works of fiction by celebrated novelists, religious works and treatises, and other books on social, moral and political subjects.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for
Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of twelve per cent., equivalent to Rs. 60 per share, declared at the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, 1897, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Head office, Byculla, 9th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1897, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1896.

To re-elect Directors, and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a Dividend to Shareholders.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st, to WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others..........Plaintiff

vs.

(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOOSAIN CHORGAY..........Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 20th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1896, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court under the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushavirs or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members or the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE BANK OF BENGAL

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A
4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE
LOAN OF GOVERNMENT
RUPEES 1,00,00,000
(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),
REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD
(DECCAN)
FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz. :—

Class A for 25 lakhs repayable at par after 5 years.
" B " 25 " " " " " 10 "
" C " 25 " " " " " 15 "
" D " 25 " " " " " 20 "
100 lakhs.

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus :—

One-fourth of the amount in 5 years Debentures.
" " " 10 " "
" " " 15 " "
" " " 20 " "

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches ; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows :—

On 26th June......32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
" 26th July ...... 35 "
" 26th August..30 "

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—" CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—" CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—" CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—" CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—" CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.

E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.

M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION
OF
WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,
AND
APRONS.

BEST GOODS ! MODERATE PRICES !

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH ; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................	$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.

IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... }	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .... }	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA......	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

THIS Company is an off-shoot of THE SUN OFFICE, and offers to the Public a security equal to Forty-four Lakhs of Rupees, and under the Sun Life System, we can give the Indian Public a superb ENDOWMENT, with guaranteed Bonuses at a moderate premium.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

☞ The connection of this Company date back from A. D. 1710.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,'
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months............................	Rs.	9
Six Months..................................	"	138

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0-38a. Low water, 5-32m, 6-39a.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
John Roberts and Company, Ld., 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
The Britannia Mills, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
Rangers' Football practice game, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Rangers' F. C.—There will be a practice game of football, this evening, at 5-30, sharp. All members of the Rangers' F.C. are earnestly requested to turn out.

Theft at a Medical Dispensary.—Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein, in charge of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, on the Queen's Road, has reported to the police the theft of surgical instruments, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 33-8-0, from his dispensary.

Reported Theft at Kalbadavie Road.—Narayen Valji, a very old man, residing at Kalbadavie Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 175 in cash, and a silver cup, valued at Rs. 10, from a cupboard in his room. As the complainant always carries the key with him, it is not considered to be the business of an outsider.

Theft at Ripon Road.—Haji Salleh Chand, a Mahomedan labourer, residing in a room on the second floor of a house, at Ripon Road, reported to the police, on Monday evening, that during his absence from home about an hour that day, some one entered his room, broke open his box, and stole silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 134, therefrom.

Thanksgiving Ceremony for the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee.—The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds have resolved to hold a grand thanksgiving ceremony, at the Wadia Fire-temple, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday next, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign, to which all the members of the Parsee community have been invited.

The Earthquake in Calcutta.—It is stated by a correspondent at Surat that a clear, but very slight, shock of earthquake was felt on Saturday evening in the shops in the Chowk Bazaar, by which the articles in the shops were distinctly shaken, though not damaged. A similar shock was also felt the same evening at Gandevi, but it was very slight. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon a slight shock was also felt at Baroda.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. J. F. C. Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade, Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Lynwood	Hume.
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Reeder.
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Kappey.
Aria	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Galop	Wennetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Torturing a Hack Horse.—Inspector Sloane, yesterday, charged Lalloo Kaju, before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with furious driving and driving a hack victoria without a license. Mr. Sloane told the court that accused was arrested at 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, and was found driving a horse, all skin and bone and generally in a most meagre condition, at a furious rate. Accused failed to turn up on Saturday in response to the summons, the reason given by him for such absence being that he overslept and woke up about noon. Accused was fined Rs. 8, and warned by the magistrate that if he was again brought before the court he would not be fined, but sent to jail.

TWO OF A TRADE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN ÆRONAUT.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Park Albert Van Tassell appeared, yesterday, and obtained summons against C. L. Lawrence, another parachutist, and P. R. Van Witterkind, on a charge of defamation. In his information the applicant said that in his employ he had Mrs. Maunalesen, professionally known as Miss L. A. Beaumont. First accused was employed as his servant, and the second had carried out contracts in Patiala, in March last. In May last, before leaving for England, complainant lent Rs. 100 to second accused, and soon after he asked Miss Beaumont to lend him Rs. 10, which she refused to do. In consequence of this the two accused jointly distributed defamatory handbills. In the handbills, a copy of which was received by complainant on his return from Europe last Sunday, it was alleged that he was perpetrating a fraud by palming off on the public a Miss Maderetyki, under the name of the famous "Miss Alma Beaumont" whom Lawrence had employed. The complainant averted that Mrs. Maunalesen was a pure European and had never assumed the name of Miss Alma Beaumont, who he knew was in London and was not in the employ of Lawrence. As the above allegations were calculated to injure his reputation, Van Tassell applied for summons.

The following is the alleged defamatory paragraph contained in a notice relative to a balloon ascent, to be given under the patronage of the Collector of Muttra, the commanding and other officers of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, as well as the Native nobility of the station:—

NOTICE TO PUBLIC: A FRAUD.

Mr. P. A. Van Tassell, a balloonist, etc., has of lately introduced to the public of India a lady parachutist, under the name of Miss Alma Beaumont. That is a fraud. The real Alma Beaumont from London, queen of the air, is engaged by me, and that woman who travels with Prof. P. A. Van Tassell is a certain Miss Elisa Maderetyki, an Indian born and bred (Poona), and will be prosecuted when caught again using in public or private the name of Miss Alma Beaumont.—Dr. P. R. Van Witterkind, manager.

The magistrate asked Mr. Sealy, pleader, who presented the application, and "how he showed that the handbill was sent out by the accused?"

Mr. Sealy replied that at the bottom of the handbill were written the words, "With his compliments," and the handwriting could be identified. According to the Evidence Act it was sufficient if a person, who knew the handwriting, swore that the document was in the handwriting of the accused. The summons were granted.

MAGISTERIAL ADVICE TO SEAMEN.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a number of European crew of the steamer Florida appeared in regard to their discharge from the vessel. The magistrate called them in front of him, and told them that he had received a letter from the shipping-master, in which it was stated that Messrs. Graham and Company, agents of the vessel, had informed the shipping-master that the steamer was likely to sail for England in a few days. The magistrate said that the crew could rely on being treated fairly by Messrs. Graham and Company, who said they expected to get freight for the vessel shortly, and in the meantime requested the shipping-master not to pay off the crew and discharge them. His Worship advised the men to rely on the statement of such a respectable company as Messrs. Graham and Co., one of the leading European firms in Bombay. He also advised them to stick to the ship a few days longer. He told them, if they did not know, that by remaining a few days longer on the ship, they would be the gainers as they would be entitled to their pay until the day of their discharge. By sticking to the ship longer the crew would get home sooner than they would if they were paid off and discharged in Bombay, where there was a very little chance at present of the men finding another vessel; whereas if they went home in the Florida, they would receive wages up to the date of arrival in England.

The crew thanked his Worship for the good advice, which they said they would accept, and left the court.

RIOTING AT PALGHUR.

A Correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—On Wednesday last, the District Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in the case of Boodhia Shravan and twenty-six other Kolis of Palghur (Kelva Mahim Taluka), who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, first-class Magistrate, Bassein Division, for assaulting Mr. Shiwajee Wasoodev, Nabar District, Deputy Collector, and burning down his office records, rioting, and voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, in November last. Rao Bahadur Ramchander Trimback, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, represented the accused. Mr. Alcock, in an elaborate judgment, acquitted Jhendoo Boodhoo, Chambhar Jivan Withai Malloo, Nana Janoo, Luxuman Dahbha, Sookdia Dadoo, and Govind Panghlia; and reduced Boodhia Shravan's and two other Kolis, sentences from four to two years. The sentences of the rest twelve accused were confirmed to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

An old man was breaking stones one day on a country road in Wales when a gentleman came riding along. "Bother these stones! Take them out of my way!" he said. "Where can I take them to, your honour?" "I don't care where; take them to Hades if you like." "Don't you think, your honour," said the old man, "that I'd better take 'em to Heaven? They will be less in your honour's way there."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is not yet known when actual work in connection with the Kalka-Simla Railway will be commenced. The tunnelling, it is thought might, be started during the rains, when labour will be plentiful. As, however, the survey of the line in most parts runs parallel with the cart road great care will be necessary in carrying out the work, as it is at times of excessive moisture that landslips occur on the road.

Rigorous as is the Indian famine, a very much more appalling state of things is stated to exist in China just now. The people of Kueifu and Wushan, in the province of Szechuan, are said to be eating their own children owing to the terrible ravages of famine. To crown all there are rumours of a rebellion and of the defeat of the Government troops.

From this year's railway report it appears that all works on the North-Western Railway connected with the project for reducing the gradients between Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, which have been in progress for several years, have been finally completed. The Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was amalgamated with the North-Western State Railway with effect from the 1st July, 1896. The single through line was passed for public traffic in March, 1896, but the opening of the line was deferred until the 15th April, 1897, pending the completion of a double line between Ab-i-Gum and Kolpore, which is now practically ready. The section of the Kotri-Rohri Railway from Rahuki to Rohri, 178 miles, has been completed during the year, with the exception of ballasting and of some works and conveniences at stations, and was opened for goods traffic on the 16th November and for coaching traffic on the 15th December 1896, on which date it was made over to the North-Western State Railway.

The Statistical Bureau, Government of India, has recently published an interesting report on the trade between Lower and Upper Burmah from 1881-82 to 1895-96. Trade has largely increased in this decade and-a-half due to the extension of the railway and the construction of other communications, the extension of agriculture and industry, and the introduction of peace, order, and security. The average annual imports of food-grains into Upper Burmah for the five years ended 1885-86 amounted to 1¼ million maunds, nine-tenths of which were paddy. The average import for the next quinquennium was just under 3 millions; in 1892-93 it topped 4 millions, but since that year there has been a remarkable decrease.

A Calcutta paper writes:—It is good news that Government have at last decided to bestir themselves in the matter of improving the condition of the Calcutta General Hospital. A lakh and a half of rupees has already been expended in acquiring the bustee lands on the Calcutta side of the hospital grounds, and it is contemplated spending a large sum annually upon improvements and additions to the buildings and arrangements generally. It is computed that a sum of about Rs. 22,00,000 will be necessary before the hospital is put into the order which it ought to be, and, while it is regrettable that a grant for the whole amount in one sum is not possible, we must hail the decision to spend a little money in a direction in which it has long been sorely needed as a great step in the right direction. The General Hospital has for years past been a standing disgrace to a city with aspirations as high as Calcutta's, and we dare venture to say that in the times that are now past, we trust for good and all, a worse found institution of its kind it would be difficult to come across. This seems a somewhat sweeping assertion, but it is borne out by facts.

It is becoming more and more evident (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that this year's Royal Ascot will be one of the supreme social memories of the commemoration. It may be taken for granted that the picnic at Virginia Water usually given by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Saturday of Ascot week will have to be abandoned under the pressure of the duties towards the royal guests from afar that will devolve upon their Royal Highnesses in town. For a cognate reason the actual attendance of the royal party, except on Procession Day, is also likely to be curtailed. But the presence of Indian and Colonial visitors in large numbers will make for the general vivacity, and the applications that have been made and will be made to the official departments for admission to the enclosures are hopelessly large.

It is inevitable that there will be much heart-burning and disappointment over the Jubilee honours list, and equally certain that many eminently worthy people, who consider they have claims to distinction, will not find themselves included in it. No more difficult or invidious duty has to be discharged by the Prime Minister than that of recommending to Her Majesty the names of those persons upon whom it is considered politic and proper for dignities to be conferred, and it can easily be imagined that the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury could write a highly comic and interesting volume of his experience of the methods adopted by various aspirants to bring themselves under notice. As a rule the stream of honours runs smoothly enough, and no serious exception can ordinarily be taken to the individuals selected either on the score of claims or fitness. Just now (say the *Pall Mall Gazette*) a great many rumours are flying about as to what this or that person is to get, and in a very large number of instances they are as absurd as mendacious. So-and-so, it is said, declares he will not be satisfied with anything less than a peerage, somebody else that nothing short of a baronetcy will meet his views. All this sort of stuff is freely ventilated and discussed till it is accepted as gospel. No doubt the Jubilee honours list will be a liberal one. But Lord Salisbury will naturally adhere to the precedents he and his predecessors have recognised as governing the distribution of dignities, and it is not likely that he will take a sudden and violent departure therefrom in any direction.

In the last month or two we have had several instances of the generosity of millionaires, says the *Saturday Review*. The Paris Rothschilds, it appears, gave £40,000 to the victims of the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, and their liberality has been extolled accordingly in all the Jewish papers—and they are more numerous than most people imagine—in every European capital. At first the gift was declared to be anonymous, but within twenty-four hours the truth was permitted to be revealed; anonymity had achieved its purpose, and excited the keenest interest in the unknown donors. The Paris Rothschilds are, it is understood, very much richer than the London house; and it is within the truth to say that the clerk on £200 or £300 a year who gives a penny to a beggar, or puts the smallest silver coin in the plate on Sunday, deprives himself of more than did the Rothschilds of Paris when they gave £40,000. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the Rothschilds, and other Jew millionaires, are decidedly unpopular in Paris, thanks to the unwearied efforts of M. Edouard Drumont and other journalists, and that it probably occurred to the Rothschilds that £40,000 given with immense advertisement would be an exceedingly cheap from of insurance. The generosity of the Rothschilds is still to be proven. Then we hear that £25,000 has been given in one cheque to the Princess of Wales's Fund for a Jubilee dinner to the poor of London. Of course, this gift was also to be anonymous, but now it is announced that the donor is Mr. Lipton, the well-known provision merchant, and the announcement is probably justified, for the language of the letter that accompanied the gift was so clumsy and awkward that we took it to be the language of Mr. Astor; still it may well be that of Mr. Lipton. And snobbishness in Mr. Lipton's case may be as efficient a motive as fear in the case of the Rothschilds; nor is the advertisement as an advertisement worthless, knows Mr. Liptons—but where does the generosity appear? Mr. Lipton makes, the *Saturday* believes, about £160,000 a year out of his business. Twenty years ago he was a poor man selling provisions in a single room and his tastes are presumably not expensive. What is £25,000 to a man who has at least a couple of millions, and who could probably sell his business for three millons more?

The death of Sir Wollaston Franks has removed a commanding figure from the antiquarian world. Known, perhaps, only to the public at large as an official of the British Museum, his vast learning and his services to the nation were far greater than could be gathered from the brief notices of his death in the morning press. Possessed of large private means, he employed them munificently and with unrivalled judgment to benefit the national collections. It was he who bought outright, for £8,000, the famous gold cup now in the British Museum, contributing himself £1,000 to its subsequent purchase for the nation. Among his recent gifts was the gold Prayer Book of Queen Elizabeth, for which also he gave £1,000. The Franks collection of porcelain which he presented to the British Museum is unequalled in its representative character; and many other are the acquisitions which the nation has owed, or will now owe, to his liberality. For his marvellous fund of knowledge all competent antiquaries (says the *St. James's Gazette*) had profound respect, and it is a source of deep regret that most of it will die with him. Of the late Celtic period he could speak with unapproached authority, while his grasp of mediæval antiquities was wonderful. He was for many years director of the Society of Antiquaries and its president at his death.

Woo Ting Fong, the new Chinese Minister to Washington, is (says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*) a British subject and a rabid one at that; he is known to be hostile to all American interests, and invariably sides with Great Britain. He has a smattering of English education. He read law in London, but was never known to have won a single case in the course of his practice in Hong Kong. He speculated largely in real estate while in that Colony. Financial embarrassments, consequent on his speculation, and bankruptcy compelled him to quit Hong Kong. So he went and bought the rank of an expectant Tontai for the sum of 9,000 taels and enlisted in the Chinese service. He had been with Viceroy Li Hung Chang for the last twelve or fifteen years as interpreter. In recognition of his various services he was given the Washington mission. It rests with the American Government (adds the correspondent) to see whether it will accept an official of low rank, and he, too, a Chinese British subject of a decided type. It is high time, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, that the American Government made it plain to Pekin that the American people will not put up with third or fourth rate men as Resident Ministers in Washington.

A writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, "The Ethics of Scratching Horses," with special reference to the scratching of Bridegroom for the Jubilee stakes, says: It is pleasurable to think that for one case of scratching a horse for the purpose of making filthy lucre out of him through not having scratched him soon enough, there are thousands of instances of owners having been ill-advised and as many more of their being ill-tempered, and probably twice, as many of owners being simply maligned. How often, too, does one hear of people like Parson-King, the owner of Apology, who telegraphed to his trainer, "The public is on my mare. Run her on three legs if necessary." That is all very well. But some owners run their horses too often. The owner of Laveno the other day only made up his mind to run him at the last moment. The trainer thought the horse was not going to run, so fed and watered him. The public suffered. If an owner means scratching his horse, it is essential that he should do it before the public is "milked." The owner of Parodox, first favourite for the Cambridgeshire, thought his horse had no chance, so wrote home to scratch him from New York. Other people would have telegraphed. When the late Mr. Gomm scratched Frau'ein for the Liverpool Cup, and won the Lancashire Handicap with her the next day, the angry mob were armed with knives and daggers, and 200 extra police were turned on in case of disturbance. The late Mr. Gretton was pretty handy at baffling the public, and the details of his winning the Liverpool Autumn Cup with Prestonpans instead of with Fernandez in 1880 would nearly fill a volume. It is a common thing to say that only the judge can really see which horse wins a race. The following words were taken down from the lips of a well-known turf writer, who had backed El Diablo for a race at Lingfield with "chalk jockeys" (gentleman riders) up:—"Come along, El Diablo. You're all right where you are, Leading by three lengths. Don't begin to cut it. Cutting it as hard as you can; but I don't think they'll catch you. (Angrily) Ride with your hands, will you, never mind that whip. Just my luck. Beat on the post." The judge's verdict was that El Diablo won by a length. The turf writer had been deceived by the varying angle at which he saw his horses.

The following interesting letter from the Duke of Fife appears in the *Spectator* of May 22: "I notice in the *Spectator* of May 15 the following comment on my evidence before the South Africa Committee:—'It nevertheless remains a most astonishing fact that the Duke of Fife can retain his regard for a man who treated him like a clerk, and, as he says, deceived him. That shows a meeker spirit that one would expect to find even in a newly-fledged curate.' Had this remark appeared in any other newspaper, I should have treated it with the contempt it deserves; but, having been a consistent reader for twenty years of your paper, and admired its high tone and general fairness, I cannot refrain from writing you the following words in reply. It might have occurred even to a 'newly-fledged' journalist that it is possible for a man to continue to have a regard for another who has deceived him, if he is convinced that that man had no sordid motive for his conduct, but was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the highest interests of his country. I am aware that this is not the view which the *Spectator* takes of Mr. Rhodes's conduct, but as it happens to be mine, I should make the same declaration again if a similar occasion arose.—I am, sir, &c., Fife." Upon which the editor of the *Spectator* comments thus: "The Duke of Fife's reply was anticipated by Walter Savage Landor:—

> 'You smiled, you spoke, and I believed,
> By every word and smile deceived.
> Another man would hope no more,
> Nor hope I what I hoped before;
> But let not this last wish be vain—
> Deceive, deceive me once again!'"

A good hunting story is told by a writer in the *British Central Africa Gazette*. A Mr. Wallace, who has a stockade on the Chomo River, wounded a large elephant, which then charged him. His cartridges jammed in the breech of the rifle, and he had to run. The elephant followed him, and while dodging in and out among the trees Mr. Wallace stumbled and fell. The elephant then prodded at him with his tusks, but these fortunately went into the ground on each side without injuring him. The elephant then with his trunk lifted Mr. Wallace and threw him some yards away. Mr. Wallace lay still as if dead. The elephant came up, pushed him about with his forefoot, and placed his foot on the body, but did not press hard, and then went away. Mr. Wallace was taken up eventually by his boys, much bruised, and carried into camp. The elephant was tracked for sixteen miles. It made a large circuit and died almost on the same spot where the accident happened. The tusks weighed 69 and 71lb.

Miss Minnie Palmer's new piece, "The School Girl," at the Matinee Theatre, is moulded upon a familiar pattern; but nowadays one hardly expects to find much in the nature of novelty from the average concocter of musical comedy. As usual, a fancy-dress ball takes place in the last act, thus affording Miss Palmer the opportunity of masquerading as a modern masher, a character out of which she contrives to extract a good deal of fun. As a matter of fact, the burden of the piece rests almost entirely upon her shoulders; but luckily she is well able to bear it as easily and as gaily as when she undertook a similar task in "My Sweetheart." Miss Palmer shows also that even the hackneyed Coon song may be rendered in such a manner as to give it an air of freshness and originality. Of her company two members deserve particula mention—namely, Miss Dorothy Hanbury, a young lady endowed with a very beautiful voice, and Miss Gwennie Hasto, a dancer of rare dexterity. It would, prehaps, be unjust not to mention that in the piece Miss Palmer takes occasion to wear all her celebrated diamonds.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A HORSE WITH ITS TAIL AND EARS CUT OFF.

IMPERATRIX vs. CHHOTU WALAD BABA AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an application for revision by Tabaji walad Raoji, applying for revision of the order passed by Mr. N. K. Pendse, first class magistrate of Ahmednagar, on the 28th December 1896, altering the charge brought under section 429 of the Indian Penal Code against the accused, into one under section 426, on which they were convicted and sentenced, and also praying that the conviction may be altered, and the sentence enhanced. Mr. M. W. Bhat, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused.

The applicant charged the accused, under section 429, with having maimed or rendered useless his horse by cutting off its ears and tail. The magistrate altered the charge to one punishable under section 426, found the accused guilty, and fined the second accused Rs. 40, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days, and fined the first and third accused Rs. 30 each, or in default each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. The applicant Tabaji walad Raoji was the owner of a horse, worth about Rs. 50. On the night of the 21st November last, he kept it in his field, and he alleged that the ears and tail of the animal were cut off by the three accused while he was away from his village, and that the animal had thus been made quite useless. The witnesses for the prosecution said that the animal had become quite useless. On further consideration it appeared to the magistrate that the animal had no doubt been considerably injured and disfigured, but it was questionable whether it had been made quite useless. The real object of the accused appeared to the magistrate that they did this with intent that the value of the animal should be diminished rather than to make it useless. The magistrate had, therefore, altered the charge to one punishable under section 426 of the Penal Code. Rs. 10 from the amount of the fines was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant for the loss sustained by him, and the animal was given back to him.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the application, said: The magistrate, on the 28th December last, convicted the three accused persons of an offence under section 426 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 40, 30, and 30, respectively. We are now asked to alter the conviction to one under section 429 of the Code and enhance the sentence. What the accused are said to have done was to cut off the ears and tail of the complainant's horse. The magistrate thought this act did not come within the terms of section 429, because the horse was not rendered permanently useless. Apparently he overlooked the use of the word "maiming" in that section, because it is clear that, if the horse was deprived of its tail and ears, it was maimed. We do not, however, find in the case any evidence of what the accused actually did, and we cannot say how much of the ears and tail of the horse was actually cut off. If much was cut, then we think that the accused should have been punished more severely. If, however, a little only was cut, the punishment may be sufficient. With this doubt in our minds, and considering the length of time that has elapsed since the sentence, we do not consider it now necessary to interfere.

The court refused the application.

SUIT FOR CONVERSION OF GOODS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge.)

BAPUBHOY vs. SYID OOMER AND HAITUIBAI.

Mr. Dady Hormusji Dadabhoy and Mr. Kazee Kaberudin appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, pleader.

In this suit the plaintiff, who is a dealer in glass bangles at Ahmednugger, sought to recover from the defendants, who are brother and sister, and are farriers by trade, two bags of bangle-colour (paint), which were deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants for safe custody in the month of August last, or to recover its value at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per ser.

On behalf of the defendants, Mr. Sorabji Billimoria denied the claim, contending that the claim was brought up in order to annoy and harrass the defendants.

The evidence of conversion of goods against the second defendant, Haitubai, was that the plaintiff had informed her about the bags of paint, and that she had gone to the Marwarree witness to bring them and that she had actually sold some quantity of the paint to other persons.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff was perfectly satisfactory. It did not stand to reason, that merely in order to claim the sum of Rs. 200, the plaintiff, who was a respectable merchant, the Marwaree witness and the Patel (head man) of the defendants' Jamat, should form a conspiracy against the defendants. The present suit was for conversion of the goods, and as it had not been satisfactorily shown what part the second defendant Haitubai took in the transaction, the court ordered her name to be struck off from the suit. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed against the first defendant, with court costs together with Rs. 45, as the professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th June 1897:—

Eugen Hornung, gentleman, and Stefan Hansel, manufacturer, both of Vienna, for improvements in the treatment of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and their compositions.

Maria Benno von Donat, merchant, of No. 15 Albrechtstrasse, Berlin, for a new method of preparing albuminous cocos, chocolate and similar matter.

Vittorio Turati, manufacturer, of Nos. 23 to 29 Via Bramante, Milan, in the kingdom of Italy, for improvements in colour-printing machines.

John Edward Glenister, engineer, of 133 Bow road, in the county of London, for an improved manufacture of night lights and candles.

William Augustus Bailey, a lieutenant in the 36th Sikhs Native Infantry Regiment, and at present cantonment Magistrate at Cawnpore, for improvements in portable latrines.

Edward Herbert Stone, civil engineer, Allabad, for a pneumatic apparatus for use with well foundations.

Aerators Limited, manufacturers, of Broad street avenue, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids.

Thomas George Cuyper, builder and engineering contractor, of Nos. 3 and 4 Metcalfe street, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved manufacture of iron or other metal vessels or bowls known by the natives of India as *karai* and extensively used by them for various purposes.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Peter Donaldson, superintendant of the Presidency jail, Calcutta, for an improved oil mill, to be designated "Donaldson's patent oil mill." (Specification filed 31 May 1897.)

George Filewood Dewdney, engineer of Dumball's road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, for an improved method of constructing metal chests and tanks. (Specification filed 28 May 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

La Societe des Generateurs a vaporisation instantanee, (Systeme Serpollet) engineers, of Paris, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6 June 1897 to 6 June 1898.)

The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism. (From 1 October 1897 to 1 October 1898.)

Jabez Turton, metallurgist, of No. 9 Norfolk street, strand, in the county of London, for a process for extraction of metals from ores and minerals containing them. (From 23 June 1897 to 22 June 1898.)

The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum brake apparatus. (From 1 August 1897 to 1 August 1898.)

The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (From 25 October 1897 to 25 October 1898.)

Charles James Fauvel, assayer and mining engineer, of 15 George street, Mansion house, in the city of London, for an improved furnace and method for the treatment of refractory ores. (From 12 July 1897 to 12 July 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Frances Joseph Edward Spring, and Harry James Thompson's invention for a pneumatic attachment for foundation sinking. (Specification filed 3 March 1893.)

Henry Donald Rosseter's invention for improvements in gear for use in connection with vanishing targets for rifle practice. (Specification filed 3 March 1893.)

Henry Stainforth's invention for a punkah twitch. (Specification filed 4 March 1893.)

Henry Stainforth's invention for an improved punkah. (Specification filed 4 March 1893.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·499	E	5	91·6	75·5	61	..	0·97	+0·65
Sirsa	29·464	ENE	2	100·3	71·8	83	0·65	0·97	+0·41
Delhi	29·529	NW	10	87·2	72·9	76	0·25	1·95	+1·37
Agra	29·494	SW	10	100·5	74·8	71	0·25	0·33	−0·24
Cawnpore	29·488	NNE	6	99·9	82·1	61	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·465	ENE	9	103·6	82·3	46	...	..	−1·27
Jhansi	29·502	NE	1	100·1	77·2	56	0·14	0·59	−0·64
Jacobabad	29·435	ESE	8	112·2	90·0	49	...	...	...
Karachi	29·470	W	15	93·8	84·0	88	..	..	...
Jeypore	29·529	NE	6	106·6	74·0	83	0·25	0·23	−0·43
Ajmere	29·551	NE	[illegible]	102·9	72·1	85	0·05	0·10	−0·[illegible]8
Deesa	29·518	SW	25	102·1	83·5	65	...	..	−0·24
Ahmedabad	29·554	WSW	7	105·3	85·6	62	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·523	W	31	99·5	81·9	69	..	...	−0·53
Rajkot	29·557	W	22	104·4	82·4	67	..	...	−0·82
Ghadechi	29·575	WSW	20	106·1	84·7	57	...	..	...
Veraval	29·590	W	14	85·1	83·7	86	...	0·01	..
Neemuch	29·537	WSW	21	100·3	80·6	67	..	0·03	−0·79
Indore	29·560	W	11	99·6	80·1	49	..	0·46	−2·27
Saugor	29·460	WNW	16	99·3	83·1	53	..	0·22	−0·94
Jubulpore	29·470	WSW	5	[illegible]	82·6	51	0·03	1·06	−1·26
Hoshangabad	29·519	W	6	105·0	87·[illegible]	54	...	0·26	−2·48
Khandwa	29·551	NW	18	104·2	84·1	63	...	0·07	−2·23
Raipur	29·429	SSW	11	98·4	83·0	60	...	0·76	−1·75
Nagpur	29·501	NW	10	97·8	78·1	70	0·19	2·[illegible]9	−0·80
Amraoti	29·513	WNW	8	94·7	76·9	66	...	2·88	+0·21
Akola	29·5[illegible]	NW	12	104·3	82·8	60	..	0·[illegible]7	−1·89
Surat	29·587	SW	12	95·1	83·5	71	...	0·60	−1·69
Malegaon	29·580	W	18	98·8	79·2	[illegible]	...	1·41	−1·05
Bombay	29·632	WNW	13	90·6	82·5	78	0·08	7·36	+0·41
Poona	29·620	W	2[illegible]	89·[illegible]	74·9	71	0·04	2·49	+0·18
Ahmednagar	29·608	W	11	90·7	74·[illegible]	70	...	1·50	..
Aurangabad	29·627	W	9	100·0	76·7	5[illegible]	..	0·36	...
Sholapur	29·629	WNW	10	95·8	70·0	82	1·21	2·11	−1·07
Ratnagiri	29·631	NW	6	87·4	77·9	85	0·60	4·48	−11·00
Belgaum	29·657	WNW	16	78·2	69·3	93	0·4[illegible]	2·41	−1·23
Goa	29·679	NE	13	84·1	75·4	91	3·17	7·73	...
Karwar	29·677	WSW	4	82·[illegible]	76·5	94	2·89	11·45	−8·10
Mangalore	29·716	WNW	4	84·3	71·9	98	2·15	17·93	−1·36
Calicut	29·742	SW	14	86·3	76·6	86	0·51	21·65	+2·16
Cochin	29·775	W	S	85·8	77·1	88	0·79	19·54	+4·77
Bangalore	29·691	WSW	18	82·3	68·3	81	...	0·61	−1·76
Secunderabad	29·557	W	12	96·7	72·4	72	0·66	0·72	−1·67
Masulipatam	29·518	NW	12	102·7	78·0	9[illegible]	0·36	0·42	−2·19
Bellary	29·600	Calm	5	91·2	76·9	42	...	1·80	+0·79
Cuddapah	29·611	W	M	101·7	82·9	63	..	0·4[illegible]	−1·41
Madras	29·637	W	12	100·5	84·0	55	...	3·01	+1·58
Coimbatore	29·719	SW	.	83·9	72·3	80	0·05	1·10	+0·54
Trichinopoly	29·690	Calm	6	94·5	80·8	62	...	2·71	+2·03
Negapatam	29·645	W	9	98·1	8[illegible]·9	63	...	...	−0·85
Colombo	29·816	SW	12	85·5	78·0	83	0·94	6·43	+1·43
Aden	29·709	S	10	95·3	82·8	56	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·17 (4·38); G. T. H.=0·01 (4·55); St. G. H.=0·03 (5·25); C. P.=0·08 (7·36).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and at Colombo, Nagpur, Raipur, Khundwa and Jubulpore, a brisk rise at Ajmere, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to very steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo, Madras, Bangalore, Calicut Malegaon, Khundwa, Saugor, Neemuch, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Neemuch and Secunderabad, 24 at Khundwa and Akola, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Deesa, 18 at Malegaon and Ghadechi, and 16 at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal Indore Hoshangabad, Khundwa and Akola, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khundwa and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (3·17"), Karwar (2·89") and Mangalore (2·15"), over an inch at Sholapur (1·21"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Ajmere, Jubulpore, Bombay and Coimbatore. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast, between Cochin and Ratnagiri is fairly normal, and conditions are very favourable for rain all along that coast. At Bombay and Ratnagiri the pressure is nearly equal, and there being no monsoon gradient, light showers are only probable at present. In the Madras Presidency the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local rain is to be expected. An area of abnormally low pressure exists at the West Coast stations from Calicut to Ratnagiri and at and about Bellary, Sholapur, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Nagpur and Raipur, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The isobars on the Coromandel Coast show that strong squally winds with a moderate gale are blowing on and off that coast. The winds at Karwar and Goa are cyclonic, and as a west-north-westerly wind is blowing at Bombay and Ratnagiri and as heavy rain has fallen at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, a further fall of barometer at Ratnagiri and Bombay is very probable. The weather is hence in an unsettled condition on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Goa. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·910", light south-east trades, no rain, and that lower clouds are moving rapidly from south."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·612
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	16·[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·8
Dew Point	79·1
Relative humidity of Air	·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind *	WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	273
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	7·36
" " year	7·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	2,79,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	605	9	805
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	17,52,961	46,50,142	98,228	65,01,331
Total for 22 weeks	18,40,961	49,29,142	1,02,228	68,72,331
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,13,755	2,80,305	2,704	3,96,764
Per mile of Ry do.	247	608	6	881
Total to corresponding date do.	25,19,353	60,75,345	1,03,232	87,77,930

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,764
Ditto to date ... " 19,05,599

During the Peninsular war a number of English officers had established a mess in a Spanish village, with native cooks, whose efforts were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. They were joined, however, by a major, who could not reconcile himself to the universal sweetness, caused by the Spanish custom of adding sugar to every dish. He grew desperate, and determined to limit himself to eggs, cooked in the shell, secure in the certainty that even Spanish hens could not flavour their eggs with sugar. "Those wretched cooks can do me no harm here," he said, triumphantly. His triumph was short-lived. Next morning some mischievous subs were at the mess table before the major and emptied all the salt-cellars, replacing their contents with powdered sugar. The Major appeared, and with gloomy complacency attacked an egg, with which, according to his custom, he took a plentiful supply of salt. At the first mouthful his face turned purple with rage. "Sugared again!" he cried, and rushed off to his tent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Boadicia, 1,824 tons, Captain J S Briggs, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

The Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain T R Watson, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (28th May), with a general cargo, 190 cases opium, 13 deck passengers, 22 mules, 1 horse and 6 syces.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	16-6	F M & Co
B	Chupra	1436	Hill	Rangoon	18-6	M M & Co
C	Mohammudi	1282	Bean			B & P S N Co
D	Courland	745	Leston			D Abdoola
E	Johanisberger	1846	Wesiloh	Karachi	18-6	Glade & Co
F	Akbar	1442	Baldwin			H C Joosub
O	Canara	1216	Stebb	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co
Q	Golden Cross	1944	Thomas			C Muncherjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
Bahaduri	529	Adam	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Do.
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	Do.
Indravati	513	Ahmed	Do.
Goreedd	2181	Hughes	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	26-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3441	Saporite	Genoa	22-6	F R S N Co
4	Ganges	2111	Creery	Aden	18-6	P & O Co
6	Thames		Dowell	China	2[illegible]-6	P & O Co
8	Mazagon	4937	Andrews	China	17-6	P & O Co
10	Baghdad	869	Fry			M M & Co
12	India	4900	Briscoe	London	25-6	P & O Co
—	Dunra	781	Russell	Karachi	15-6	M M & Co
15	Kola	491	Livingstone	Karachi	19-6	M M & Co
16	Arion	1825	Clough			C Muncherjee & Sons

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Henry Bolckow s.	Jourdain	Busreh, May 28.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dunra s.	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dido, Watson, for Hull via Karachi.
Ship Boadicia, Briggs, for Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Mohamudi, for Jedda.

DAILY EXPORTS,—June 15.

For Antwerp.
Golden Cross s—1,000 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 282 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg.
Johannesburger s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 35 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 300 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

For Bremen.
Johannesburger s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.
Dido s—3 0 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

For Ghent.
Dido s—200 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

For Genoa.
R Rubattino s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, 1,000 cwt linseed, and 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 35 tons old iron rails, N Futehally and Co.

For Venice.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton.

For Naples.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.
Mazagon s—20 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 33 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.
Mazagon s—170 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co, 51 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 11 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Thames s—800 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 309 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Kobe.
Mazagon s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Calcutta.
Vi awa s—477 bales cotton, K Kishanlall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 13.
Mein, Lt Col, Bo, 21st B I, from leave, from England.

June 15.
Mitchell, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, to appear before Medical Board, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—June 13.
Mein, Lt Col, Bo, 21st Infy, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 16th June, 1897.
Bombay Light Horse.

1. It is notified for information that there will be shooting at the Colaba Ranges on Saturday afternoon next from 4 p.m.

2. The following promotion is sanctioned. Corporal A. F. Fergurson to be Sergeant to complete establishment.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade on Tuesday the 22nd instant, at 6-30 a.m., at the Corps Club for the purpose of Firing the Jubilee Salute of 60 Guns.

Dress.—Full dress with side arms, putties not to be worn, side arms etc., will be issued at the Club before parade.

2. Recruits who have not obtained their Helmets are requested to attend at Head-quarters to fit them between the hours of 10 and 1.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

June 15.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams for Greece in secret language cannot be accepted.
Bhamo route to China right.
Till further notice telegrams for all stations in Peru except Payta Chorillos Lima and Mollendo must be in plain language.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Only one wire working Rangoon and carrying traffic for all offices beyond Narayanganj. Considerable delay to Defered telegrams may be expected.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	14	12	14 p.m.	16	24
Teheran	15	2	19 p.m.	..	16
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	38	..	4
" Karachi	...	22	—	1
" Madras	...	19	—	1

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
Corpus Christi Day, June 17.
Annual Festival of C. B. S., Choral Eucharist 7 a.m.

"Have you ever noticed," said one, "how fond people are of floral metaphors when they are speaking of a woman? Her cheeks are 'roses,' her lips are 'cherry,' her hands are always 'lily' hands, her mouth is 'a rosebud,' her complexion is 'like a peach.'" "You've forgotten one," said the cynic. "What's that?" "Her tongue. It is a 'scarlet runner.'"

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—GOLD LOCKET, containing miniatures on way between Mazagon Church Street and St. John's Mission House. Finder Rewarded at LILY VILLA, Grant Road.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A BROUGHAM, by Silk and Son, single seated, for a single horse or a pair, is good as new. Also a VICTORIA, by Lawrie and Marner with monsoon fittings as good as new. Apply to R. A. Parakh, Esq., Frere Road, Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 40'.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1893, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. SOLD at Rs. 5-12-2 per Case of two Tins at the KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—Specially Selected BILLIARD CUES any length or weight to suit players made to order, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18. Price List Post Free.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3. To Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE LONGEST REIGN IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

NOW APPEARING WEEKLY
A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
BY GIFTED WRITERS.

EIGHTH ARTICLE WILL APPEAR
In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OF FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Grand-daughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB,
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..............Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday, 112 15-16 being still quoted. Paris quotations were also unaltered at 25·12 fcs. and 103 3-4 for Exchange on London and French Rentes, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117 3-4, but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher at £61 15-16. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., to 1s. 2 3-8d. Bar Silver continued at 27½d. per oz. in London, and in New York at 59 7-8 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London also unchanged at 4·87 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 41 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 40s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market strong; Brown Rapeseed at 37½s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, in a strong market; Linseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

In the Statement, to hand from London to-day, of the shipments of Cotton and Twist during the month of May, it is reported that the total quantity of Plain Cottons sent to this port was 21,600,000 yards, or 6,400 bales; to Karachi, 5,600,000 yards, or 1,500 bales; to Calcutta, 72,400,000 yards or 18,900 bales; and to Madras, 12,850,000 yards or 4,300 bales. Of Colored Cottons the largest missions were to Calcutta, amounting to 4,850,000 yards; while those to Madras were 1,500,000 yards; to Karachi, 1,00,000 yards; and to Bombay, 950,000 yards. The largest quantity of Printed Cottons was shipped to Madras, which received 3,100,000 yards; Calcutta received 2,300,000 yards; Bombay, 1,900,000 yards; and Karachi, 250,000 yards. Madras again took first place in the shipments of Twist, 1,500,000 lbs. having been sent to that port; 1,350,000 lbs. were sent to Calcutta; 1,000,000 lbs. to Bombay; and 250,000 lbs. to Madras.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for June delivery and 3 3-4d. per lb. for October to November. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; and the Imports amounted to the same quantity. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 11-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 2 points lower at 7·13 cents, and December 3 points higher at 6·77 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were nil; and the Arrivals of this season's Cotton to date compare as follows with those of 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	nil	6,100	2,100
Two days' do	1,000	6,700	4,000
Since 1st September	6,552,000	5,121,490	7,854,400

Locally, there has to-day been an entire absence of enquiry on European shippers' account, and Japan buyers are quiet. The Mills are taking a little, but the market all round is very dull. Rates for new Cotton were higher at opening, but close easier.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet with very little doing, and a falling off noticeable in receipts. Prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,193	bales.
Wheat	13,138	cwts.
Linseed	3,929	"
Rapeseed	11,113	"
Poppyseed	3,881	"
Castorseed	4,813	"
Rice	531	"

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering to-day; Re-sales were done at 1s. 2 21-32d., and there was a moderate enquiry for forward Bank Telegraphic. Closing rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·54½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been weak and declining. For 3½ per Cents 103 3-16 and 103 3-8 were quoted for Money and Account, and rates fell therefrom 1-16 per cent. closing at the decline; Threes remained at 96, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet, with a downward tendency apparent in prices.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon (extra) left London on the 12th instant for China direct.

PENANG, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, (extra) left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay, (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

Mail steamers Valetta, from Aden, and Oceanea, from Australia arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 15th instant, while the steamer Mieke Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 15-16
Bar Silver	27½

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,600	30	32,630
Or per mile of Railway	21	210	...	231
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	81,301	4,32,246	2,678	5,16,223
Total for 22 weeks	81,301	4,61,816	2,708	5,48,858
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,611	48,194	36	51,81
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	341	..	367
Total to corresponding date do.	85,859	6,48,246	2,101	7,36,211

Decrease for the week............Rs. 19,211
Ditto to date.............. " 1,87,391

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JUNE 14.

10 p.m.	83·8

TUESDAY—JUNE 15.

6 a.m.	84·1
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	89·0
6 p.m.	88·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BHUSAWAL.

DEATH.

MENEZES—June 10, at Bhusawal, D. J. S. de Menezes, aged 53 years and 6 months. Deeply, deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow, children, and a large circle of relations and friends.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

WE rightly divined that the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg, accompanied by M. Hanotaux, presaged a new development in the relations between Russia and France. It negatived the supposition that the joint representations of Great Britain, France, and Italy in favour of Greece while the three Emperors abstained, implied a new grouping of the Powers. The *Times'* Paris correspondent, who is not likely to be misinformed in such a matter, states that a definitive alliance between Russia and France will be signed during the visit of President Faure to the Czar in July. The Dual Alliance has been in existence for some years, but it is well known that no treaty was entered into. One or more military conventions defined the operations to be undertaken on land and sea by each of the Powers if either of them were attacked by the Triple Alliance. It was represented that an intimate understanding of this description possesses many advantages over a formal treaty, which is technically restricted to specific objects, and binds the signatories only in regard to those stipulations. The Russian Press especially dwelt upon the greater adaptability of an understanding based on common interests, the attitude of each being more cordial and spontaneous than when their every action is prescribed by the articles set forth on a sheet of parchment. In France, however, misgivings have been felt and expressed with a great deal of freedom, especially during the last year or two, as to the absence of any stipulations binding Russia to reciprocity of the benefits accruing to her from an understanding by which Russian diplomacy has largely profited while the French have nothing substantial to show for it in Egypt, Alsace, and Lorraine, or elsewhere. Bitter disappointment found expression even in the speeches of French statesmen of position that the enthusiastic reception given to the Czar in France had led to nothing more definite than expressions of the warmest sympathy and unalterable friendship in toasts and telegrams. It has no doubt been realised at St. Petersburg that it would be hazardous to delay further the official and formal acknowledgment of reciprocal obligations in a treaty signed by the heads of both Governments. It will be interesting to note whether the signature of the treaty a few weeks hence will be followed by the discovery that a formal deed of partnership is of infinitely greater value than the most intimate of understandings and a whole sheaf of military and maritime conventions. More important will be the question whether the conclusion of an actual treaty of alliance will materially change the policy of the two Powers *inter se* or in their relation to the Triple Alliance and Great Britain.

The Dual Alliance has been an important, and in many cases a determining, factor in the political situations of Europe for three years. It has left its mark on the Near and on the Far East, and has practically given Russia the hegemony of Europe, which Germany aspired to and exercised for well-nigh twenty years after Sedan and the fall of Paris. Each of the other Powers have experienced the disagreeable feeling which Russia and France were familiar with for twenty years, that of being confronted by a combination too strong to be encountered single-handed, while the prospect of being supported at the critical moment by friendly Powers was uncertain. The bonds of the Triple Alliance, though not outwardly relaxed, have been sensibly weakened, under the pressure. Italy has been driven to reconsider her position and compelled to withdraw from the ill-starred colony of Erythrea. Germany, with a full understanding of the situation, is doing all that is possible to be agreeable to Russia, and with that view is making herself agreeable to France. How far this policy will carry the Emperor William II. is a matter of anxious speculation in Rome, Vienna, and Downing Street. It must be admitted that Russian diplomacy has been adroit and successful beyond precedent, except in Bismarck's happiest days, in turning the circumstances of the time to the fullest account, and in Napoleon's phrase, in obtaining from every situation all that it is capable of yielding. She has established a predominant influence at Pekin and at Constantinople, and has made herself the arbiter of peace and war without moving an army or firing a shot. The practised dexterity which supplied China with the millions required to buy the Japanese out of the Liao-tung peninsula, is shown in the proposal to take upon herself the obligation of paying the Greek war indemnity, and allowing Turkey to set off the amount against part of the balance still due to Russia for the war expenses of 1877-78. The Czar will thus become not only the benefactor, but the creditor of Greece, while still remaining the creditor of Turkey for a very large amount. Incidentally, Turkey will be deprived of the ready money which she hoped to wring from Greece to replace her military stores and to strengthen her navy. Greece on her part is rescued from the financial ruin which the unfortunate war and its disastrous issue has brought to her doors. Whether this solution of the indemnity difficulty will be accepted or not, the mere suggestion is characteristic of the Russian genius for reconciling the interests of her weaker neighbours with her own.

WE are not among the sentimental humanitarians, whoever they may be, who have "seized the approaching Jubilee as a ground for mooting a remission of punishment in the Lester Case." We do not approve of trial by newspaper, and consequently we do not think it right to usurp the functions of the executive and undertake to decide which prisoner shall partake of the clemency of the Crown, and which shall remain with prison-doors double-barred. Since an elaborate presentment of the case against Mrs. Lester has appeared in the columns of a contemporary, marked by a perceptible bias against a prisoner who cannot say a word in mitigation of a judgment admittedly harsher than that of the judge who presided at the trial, it is right that we should state that in reproducing the article we by no means desire to express approval of its contention. It is strange that the Devil's advocate should go the length of reminding the dispensers of the prerogative of mercy that there are two judges of the High Court, whose names are actually set forth at length, who, had they tried the prisoner, would indubitably have taken a different view of the facts from that actually taken by the eminent judge who heard the evidence. Such an imputation is a libel on the two learned judges who are pilloried as modern Jeffreys who would have left the jurors "no alternative but to find the prisoner guilty of murder, or stand confessed of having found in the matter perversely." The implied compliment to the independence of Bombay juries who would submit to be brow-beaten into delivering a verdict against their judgment of the facts, in meek submission to dictation from the Bench, will no doubt find its address. The writer is very indignant that public sympathy has throughout run strongly in the prisoner's favour. It seems monstrous to him that her "youth and sex, the story of her long persecution and the impression that she was driven to the desperate act by some culminating insult while her mind was unhinged by brooding over her supposed wrongs, were powerful factors in forming that lenient judgment of her crime which prevailed widely at the time of the trial, and is now the foundation of the plea for clemency." It is suggested that the story of her long persecution was never proved and that her wrongs were suppositious. The cruel persecution undergone by the wife, the atrocious physical and moral outrages to which her husband, insane from a long course of alcoholic poisoning, subjected her almost up to the moment when desparation prompted the shot which ended his life, are facts capable of proof in any Court of Law. The jury and the judge and the public were satisfied with the evidence adduced. It was upon the strength of that evidence that the jury returned their verdict, that Mr. Justice Jardine framed his sentence, and that the public then asked and now ask that all the circumstances should be taken into consideration and that the clemency of the Crown should be extended to the hapless woman. We are calmly told that if we confine our attention to "the known facts" the result is to show a deliberate and cruel murder. The Court before whom the case was unfolded on oath came to a different conclusion. It is asserted with confidence that there is nothing to justify that a jury in London would have found the accused guilty of a capital crime. It may be affirmed with at least equal confidence that a jury in France would have acquitted her without leaving the box. It is not true, as is alleged, that the wife, having shot her husband in his sleep, watched him dying in agony without display of any human feeling. That was not the fact. When the shot was fired the deceased got out of bed and walked into the verandah, Mrs. Lester believing that he was going to the next room to get a gun to shoot her. She did not see him fall, and did not know that the wound was fatal. She lay paralysed with horror and fear until daybreak, expecting every moment that her husband would return and slay her. In the morning she went to a nearest house and told the dismal story. The *advocatus diaboli* finds it necessary to import the melodramatic fiction of a wife who having watched till her husband is asleep and defenceless, deliberately shoots him and then watches his dying agonies with inhuman and stony indifference. That is a figment of the rhetorical imagination. The writer has to admit that "if it had so fallen out that immediately upon the insult being given" (only an insult!) "the woman had snatched up a knife and plunged it in her husband's heart there would have been room for the plea of grave and sudden provocation." No doubt. But there is such a thing as driving a human being to madness by cruel and continuous provocation culminating in a final outrage inflicted under every circumstance of contumely. That was precisely what happened in the Lester Case.

AT first sight the figures of plague mortality in the Presidency for the week ending June 11 are disappointing. They show a total death roll of 410, as compared with 423 in the previous week, this being a very much smaller percentage of decline than at any time since the beginning of May. The difference between the figures for the last week in May and the first week in June, for instance, was well over a hundred. But when allowance is made for one very important point brought out in the detailed returns, it will be found that the decrease of plague for the week is extremely satisfactory. On more than one occasion we have commented upon the singular immunity from the plague enjoyed by the towns and villages of Cutch, although the disease has raged so fiercely at the Mandvie port, and although an enormous exodus from that place occurred when it was first stricken. It now appears that the immunity of the State in general was not so great as seemed from the returns to be the case. During the month of May no less than 126 deaths occurred in various parts of the State. But they appear upon the returns for the first time this week, and hence it is that taking the figures as they stand without examination, so little progress seems to have been made. Deducting these 126 deaths, we find that the total mortality for the week is not 410, but 284, being a decrease of no less than 139 as compared with the previous week. Towards this diminution Cutch Mandvie contributed no less than 114, the deaths there for the week numbering 160. The three cities of Bombay, Karachi, and Poona have only 31 deaths from the disease as compared with 79 in the previous week. Bombay had 21 of these, being only just half the number of the previous week, while Karachi and Poona only had six and four, respectively. Surat and Kolaba with twelve deaths each are the only districts where the plague mortality got into two figures. No less than sixteen districts and political agencies were able to send in blank returns.

THE week's Famine returns show a further increase of 77,218 persons in receipt of relief, the total number now being 4 163,119. Of the increase Madras claims 48,300, and Central India 49,914. Bengal reports an increase of twelve thousand, Bombay seven thousand, and the Punjab 2,578. All other provinces boast slight decreases, the Central Provinces heading the list with a deficit of 24,376 on the previous week. Bombay's increase is accounted for by the fact that the harvesting of late crops has been completed, and that prices in some of the affected districts are still rising. In Madras standing crops are failing in parts and prices have risen sharply. The prospects of Bengal are reported to be favourable, though rain is badly needed. The harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Weeding of cotton and sugarcane is going on and the outturn of spring crops is generally reported good to average on lands irrigated by canals and wells and below average to poor on inundated lands and those dependent on rain. The prospects of standing crops are reported good to average. Water is said to be insufficient in Umballa. Grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab into Hissar, where the stocks have run short. Young locusts are still being destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan, but the condition of cattle is generally poor for want of green fodder. It has improved slightly in some districts, where new straw is freely obtainable; but cattle are dying from hunger in Hissar and Rohtak. Fodder is still scarce, though new straw is obtainable. In the Central Provinces as, stated, the total numbers of relief-works have contracted by 23,000, the decrease being shared by most districts except Chindwara and Bhundara. Among the various reasons assigned are the prevalence of cholera, and the introduction of piece-work system. In Jubbulpore agriculturists are returning to their fields, while the total number on gratuitous relief has hardly varied.

FURTHER details reach us by the mail of the sad death of that extremely promising officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Edwards, who was selected by his Excellency Sir George White as Second-in-Command of the Sikh force employed in British Central Africa. His many friends in India will learn with satisfaction that very appreciative notices of his short but distinguished career have been publihed in England. The *Times*, for instance, directs attention to his great achievement in creating the constabulary, which, under English officers and Sikh non-commissioned officers, has proved such a potent arm for the defence of the new protectorate against Arab and Zulu aggressors. In this force slavers and former slaves were enrolled, and have since fought with unwavering courage and loyalty in the cause of the establishment of law and order in South Central Africa. Africans, however, do not, as the leading journal observes, usually shed their blood for a cause, but rather as the followers of a leader in whom they believe, whether that leader be a slave-raiding Arab or a servant of the Queen. Edwards had a remarkable personal attraction—almost magnetic—for these grown-up children, and his influence over them was quite exceptional and can ill be spared at the present juncture, even though he leaves an able successor of nearly the same length of service as himself—Captain W. H. Manning. Edwards was barely 33, and probably quite the youngest officer of his rank in the Army.

THE industry of sheet metal working and enamelling of hollow ironware and sign tablets is about to be introduced in India for the first time, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The board of that valuable centre of technical instruction have expended fully a lakh of rupees on buildings, machinery, kilns, etc., for the purpose, and a start with the work will probably be made to-day. There is a peculiar appropriateness about the initiation of a new industry on the eve of the celebration of the Sixty Years' Reign at an Institute which stands as an enduring memorial of the Jubilee celebrations of ten years ago. It will not do in view of the industrial conservatism of India to speak with too great confidence of the future of the industry. But it may reasonably be expected that before many years are past the industry will at least have established a permanent foothold amongst us; and will have attracted enterprise and capital. Immense sums of money are sent away for all classes of iron goods, year by year, instead of going towards the industrial development of the resources of India, by being spent upon iron-work made in the country.

WE are asked to remind intending tenderers for the Nizam's Government Loan, that the loan closes at noon, Madras time (11-30 a. m., local time) on Thursday, and forms of tender should be applied for at the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Major C. J. Blomfield, A. A. General, Bombay District, from 5th July to 2nd October next, inclusive.

THE firm hold which Indian tea has taken on the home market, writes a contemporary, may be observed from the fact that yet another mammoth company has been floated in London to take over certain groups of tea gardens in Assam, Darjeeling, and elsewhere. The new company I refer to is the Imperial Tea Co., Ld., with a capital of £1,000,000, in £10 shares. The gardens to be taken up are the Ring Tong, New Glencoe, Washabarie, Central Duars, British Duars, Gainti, Sylhet, Tipperah, Rewa, British Sylhet, Kuttal, Monabarie, and Tarajuli, containing 34,865 acres, of which 9,833 are under plant. The amount to be paid for them is £438,920. A circular issued by Messrs. McLeod and Co., last December, suggested the amalgamation.

AT the ninth annual meeting of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, held yesterday, the directors laid before the shareholders a satisfactory statement of the affairs of the company, considering the comparatively limited capacity of the mill. It worked with only about 26,800 mule spindles up to August last, when about 3,300 ring spindles were added; and yet the company had made during the year a net profit of Rs. 2,12,917, which was considered satisfactory. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, was declared out of the profits.

FROM a pleasant, gossipy, article in the new *Cornhill* upon memoirs of the Queen's childhood and marriage, by Lady Jane Ellice, who is one of the three surviving bridesmaids of Her Majesty, we extract the following anecdote:—"The room, which I remember with some distinctness, had a large window—I think a bay—in which a little girl was playing by herself, whom I joined, while the elders conversed together. I do not know whether I may have shown a too easy familiarity of manner in my ignorance of Court etiquette, but the young Princess quickly and warningly told me, referring to the toys scattered around, 'You must not touch those, they are mine; and I may call you Jane, but you must not call me Victoria.'"

ANXIOUS that his programme at the Matinee Theatre should preserve its reputation for variety, Mr. Philip Yorke has lately introduced into it one or two novelties. Of these the principal is a little musical sketch, similar in nature to those given by Fregoli and Biondi, entitled "A Surprise," in which Mr. Charles Raymond assumes four different characters. Mr. Raymond is not, perhaps, exactly a Fregoli or a Biondi; nevertheless his performance is distinctly clever and his changes astonishingly quick. In rapid succession he appears as Mr. Punter, a business-man; Mrs. Punter (his wife) Mons. Alphonse, a music-teacher and admirer of the lady in question; and finally as James, a sleepy servant. If the sketch presents no particularly new feature, it is at any rate fairly entertaining. The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" is also played by Mr. E. H. Vanderfeldt and Mrs. Stuart; while in the place of "The May Queen" Mrs. Bernard Beere now recites "The First Quarrel" of Tennyson, and Colonel John Hay's "Little Breeches." The wordless play, La Revanche des Cigales, still remains the principal item in the bill. The other day, however, Mr. Robert Buchanan's drama, A Man's Shadow, was due by arrangement with Mr. Acton Bond and Mr. Charles Meyrick; the former appearing in Mr. Tree's old character, while Miss Dora de Winton played Julie de Noirville and Miss Keith Wakeman Henriette Laroque.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CALCUTTA EARTHQUAKE FELT IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The seismograph at Grenoble recorded a shock of earthquake on last Saturday evening.

MASONIC BANQUET TO INDIANS AND COLONIALS.

The Empire Lodge of Freemasons last night gave a banquet to the Indians and Colonials.

Mr. G. Owen Dunn in a speech on the occasion emphasised the fact that Masonry in India brings together the various classes, races, and creeds.

An emergency meeting of the Lodge has been summoned for the 29th instant to elect and initiate Rajas Ajit Singh and Umaid Singh.

THE IMMIGRATION OF ASIATICS IN THE COLONIES.

Lord Lamington, speaking at the opening of the Queensland Parliament, said that their Premier would confer with other Colonial Premiers in London with a view to providing against the immigration of Asiatics.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

The *Times* correspondent at Canea telegraphs that perfect chaos reigns in Crete.

AMERICA AND HAWAII.

It is understood that directly the Tariffs are settled, President McKinley will submit a Treaty to the Congress for the unconditional annexation of Hawaii.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

The final ratifications of the Anglo-American Venezuelan boundary Treaty were exchanged at Washington yesterday.

SUICIDE OF BARNEY BARNATO.

News has been received that Barney Barnato committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by jumping overboard from the steamship Scot, near Madeira, on his way home.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Masque	1
Earwig	2
Piety	3

Last of the Queens was scratched for the race.

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

MR. GEE'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Further particulars of the Tochi Valley disaster show that Mr Gee, the Political Agent, had just passed through, and been hospitably entertained at, the village where the attack subsequently took place. He was on his way back over the hills to join the force after setting up the boundary pillars and was already in sight, but was not actually upon the spot when the attack occurred. This accounts for his escape.

REPORTED GATHERING OF THE TRIBESMEN.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Latest reports from the Tochi Valley state that news received from native sources mentions that a gathering of tribesmen in strength is contemplated at Therana and Maizar. The Mahsud Waziris, who are at present lying to the south, are said to be sending a contingent to join the Mada Khel. Another tribal force is moving from Birmal in Afghan territory. This news is regarded with suspicion, though it is possible that a spirit of fanaticism may have been excited by the success gained by the Mada Khel. The Maizar Darwesh Khel in the upper Tochi valley are certainly not unanimous in the matter of further hostilities.

The Kheda Khel Sub-section brought in the bodies of some sepoys killed on the retirement from Maizar, their headmen holding aloof from the Mada Khel. It seems improbable that the tribesmen of Birmal are subjects of the Amir of Kabul and cross into British territory.

Restless spirits among the Mahsud Waziris may join their kinsmen in Tochi, particularly as the troops must remain stationary at Datta Khel until reinforcements reach from Bannu.

It appears imperative to punish without undue delay the villages of Maizar and Therana, which are immediately concerned in the treacherous attack on the Political Officer's escort. The Government of India are arranging for a Punitive Column to move from Datta Khel. This involves the strengthening of the garrison in the Tochi Valley reserve force being necesary in case a combination of the local tribesmen takes place, the troops and staff shortly detailed and the regiments now on a move to Bannu being put on a field service footing :—One Squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry ; and the Peshawar Battery in Bannu are held in readiness to reinforce the post at Tochi.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

No plague cases have, so far, been reported amongst the Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, the outbreak being confined to some seventeen attacks in all in the place itself, and the disease being understood not to have penetrated into the interior of the country.

A few sporadic cases are again reported from Hardwar, in the North-West Provinces of India, but there seems no tendency to spread there, and generally speaking the satisfactory diminution of disease throughout India continues.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The West Coast of India received good rain yesterday, and a disturbance is also forming in the Bay of Bengal, which has given five inches rain in Tavoy, and may herald a further monsoon advance. Meantime the usual pre-monsoon thunderstorms continue in Northern India. The air is moist, temperatures are lower everywhere, and so much rain has fallen in parts of the Punjab that ploughing is becoming possible in places.

MASONRY IN SIMLA.

The Masonic banquet to-night, on the occasion of the installation of Wor. Bro. Patterson as Master was a great success. A hundred and thirty people were present, including Sir George White, Sir James Westland, Sir Henry Prinsep, and other notables.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 15.

The Northern Division Council election is being vigorously contested. Up to now 42 delegates have been elected, of whom 38 are for Mr. Gokuldas. Only four are for Mr. Setalwad. Ahmedabad city election, comprising 15 votes, has resulted completely in favour of Mr. Gokuldas. The contest is well-nigh decided.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

FURTHER APPALLING REPORTS OF HAVOC AND DEVASTATION.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH LINES AND RAILWAY BRIDGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Latest telegraphic information from Sylhet and Assam shows that the Telegraph Office and all public buildings there are destroyed, and communication, both postal and telegraphic, is still entirely cut off from Shillong and a wide area between Sylhet and Gowhatty, the only communication with Upper Assam being by way and Mandalay.

The telegraph lines in the neighbourhood of Sylhet have suffered most seriously, and the official report states that the telegraph posts have sunk in an extraordinary manner along a considerable length of line.

Three cables across Megna are interrupted.

The Murshidabad and Berhampur Post Offices have fallen.

Several big Railway bridges have given way on the Northern Bengal Railway, and much anxiety is felt for Gowhatty and the low lying tract north of Sylhet, where the maximum effect of the earthquake seems to have been felt.

LATER.

Reports received here show that the Northern Bengal State Railway has suffered most seriously from the recent earthquake. Two large bridges are said to be badly injured, and the line for forty miles north of Saidpur to have sunk and become distorted.

Darjeeling has been completely cut off, and trains cannot be run between Dacca and Mymensingh.

The service is also interrupted between Jatrapore and Cooch behar.

The full extent of the damage, however, will not be known until the Engineer has been over the line. He is now in Simla on leave, but probably returns immediately.

Mr. Hayden, of the Geological Survey, has been deputed to investigate the geological history of the earthquake.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Maconochie, of the Bombay Civil Service, joins the Revenue and Agricultural Department as Under-Secretary, on the 20th instant, vice Mr. Sly, proceeding on three months leave.

THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

GRANT-IN-AID FROM THE IMPERIAL REVENUES.

No application from the Bombay Government for grant-in-aid from the Imperial Revenues on account of the plague has yet come before the Government of India for consideration.

The view taken by the Finance Department, however, appears to be that the case is one which should be met with from the local and Municipal resources solely.

LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

POONA, JUNE 15.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, paid a vasit to the Sassoon Hospital. His Excellency was received by Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel McConaghy and the other staff of the hospital. His Excellency inspected the various wards, and was pleased to see the neatness and cleanliness of the hospital.

WRECK OF S. S. SULTAN OFF SOCOTRA.

LOSS OF TEN LIVES.

ALL OTHERS SAVED.

YESTERDAY a telegraphic message was received by Messrs. Vishram Ebrahim and Co., from their Colombo agents, stating that the s. s. Sultan has been wrecked off the east end of Socotra, and that the officers, engineers, and crew are safe, with the exception of six pilgrim passengers and four native crew, who lost their lives. It appears that the Sultan left Salip for Calcutta with 60 pilgrim passengers and a cargo of loose salt on the 5th instant and called at Aden. After leaving that port, everything went well for some time. But on reaching the east end of Socotra, which is well known to be dangerous to passengers, she is supposed to have met a heavy cyclone, during which she was wrecked.

The commander and officers showed great coolness and discretion in lowering the boats and saving the passengers and crew, and it is due to them that the loss of life was not greater.

The P. and O. Co.'s Australian mail steamer Valetta left Aden on the 8th instant for Colombo, and on her way thither picked up the shipwrecked men and landed them at Colombo yesterday. They comprised 54 passengers, 61 native crew, besides officers and engineers. The Sultan was under the command of Captain W. A. Collins, and she has been plying between Calcutta, Singapore, and Jeddah, being engaged in the pilgrim traffic since April 1896.

The vessel was fully insured by the owners. The Sultan was of 2,735 tons gross, 2,034 tons net, classed 100 A in Lloyd's. She was built in September 1874 by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and was owned by Messrs. Vishram Ebrahim and Co., of Bombay. Her length was 367 feet 2 inches, breadth 37 feet 1 inch, and depth 25 feet 4 inches.

THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC WITH EAST AFRICA.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

THE Government of India, in response to further representations from the local Government regarding the hardship caused to passengers to the African coast by the inposition of five days' quarantine, has modified the restrictions, and a notice to that effect has been sent to Messrs. Wm. Watson and Company and other shipping agents. The telegram of the Government of India dated June 12, is as follows :—

"902. Your telegram 587 and 676A of May 30th and 8th June Passenger Traffic with East Africa. As Government of India did not contemplate permanent system of segregation for persons proceeding to East Africa, they have no objection to discontinuance of expedient of five days, segregation now that special danger mentioned in telegram 555 of 20th April no longer exists. Natives of India who are not emigrants or labourers may be allowed to sail subject to prescribed medical inspection of ships, crew and passengers and clean bill of health.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

THE following is the list of pas[illegible] per s. s. Oriental, expected to arrive in Bom[illegible] 8 a.m., on Saturday :—

Burton, Surg-Maj A
Brooks, Mr E
Burton, Maj Cwlo
Bain, Mr
Cumber, Mr and Mrs
Curron, Mr J H
Cobb, Mr H
Dimmock, Mrs H P
Featherstonhaugh, Lt W J
Field, Mr C D
Fielding, Mr P
Hart, Mr E S
Kershaw, Mr, Mrs and two daughters
Keats, Artificer C
Lang, Mr
Leibschwager, Mr W
Lerosche, Mr A S
Moss, Mr Herbert
Oaks, Miss M
Reid, Capt C C
Roney Dougal, Mr E B
Rainey, Mr H J
Spencer, Mr F D
Sister, Maria Enerstina
Saunders, Col A A
Sister, Maria Santo Estvari
Sister, Maria Ligorio
Shaw, Mr B
Torrie, Mr W
Wincherter, Mr E C
Wright, Mr W
Whitway, Mr F
Wright, Mr H

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

HOW IT WILL BE KEPT IN BOMBAY.

THE remark often heard that "nothing is to be done in Bombay to keep the Diamond Jubilee," although literally incorrect, is relatively true when the rejoicings of February 1887 are put in the scale with those which are to take place next week. There will be but little in the local festivities to fix the auspicious day upon the tablets of the memory of young people. The year will be remembered by the youth of the city for the Great Plague, and this is how it is that the Diamond Jubilee will not be marked by local events calculated to impress it upon the mind of all citizens, even those only in childhood, while life lasts. The occasion is one for great rejoicing, but we must under existing circumstances take our pleasure sadly.

In India anniversaries which call forth the loyalty of the populace are usually associated with military displays. But this time we shall not have even a parade of troops. However, in this regard Bombay will be no different to other places, for the fiat has gone forth from Head-quarters that "the time of year being unsuitable" no parade of troops will be held. All that we are to have is a salute of sixty guns, which is to be fired at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which will parade at the Saluting Battery under the command of Major Roughton. Tommy Atkins and Jack Sepoy will chiefly remember the occasion as one upon which they have two days (Monday and Tuesday) to spend as they like, without having to appear on the parade ground, and one also on which comrades who have got into trouble of late will have their punishment of imprisonment remitted. At the discretion of the military authorities all prisoners can be released with the exception of those who when their time expires are to be dismissed with "ignominy"—a fate which principally befalls the habitual deserter, or the man upon whom repeated punishments have no effect. Regimental prisoners under sentence of regimental court martial, confirmed by commanding officers ; men undergoing simple imprisonment ; defaulters in the Native Army ; soldiers in military custody under sentence of court martial ; summary awarded prisoners and defaulters ; men awaiting investigation of charges against them—all these can be released, or their punishment reduced.

In regard to serious offenders undergoing sentence a precis of each case prepared at the office of the district to which the man's regiment belongs is sent up to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who alone exercises in these cases the prerogative of pardon. Fortunately so far as the Bombay district, under General Gatacre, is concerned, these orders will have very little practical effect, for the simple reason that there are scarcely any men at the present time undergoing imprisonment. The term of one serious offender whose case would have gone up to General Nairne for decision, expired only last week, and there is no other case of the kind. The garrison cells, too, are almost entirely empty. These facts speak well for the discipline maintained amongst the four thousand men under the control of the Bombay District.

Before passing from the military observance of the Diamond Jubilee, reference should be made to the special Thanksgiving Parade Services to be held on Sunday. The men are to parade in full dress, white clothing. The largest of the services is that to be held at the Colaba Memorial Church, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. W. E. Scott will probably be the preacher, and the parade will be attended by many regimental and district staff officers. The service for the Roman Catholics is to be held at the Colaba Chapel at 7 a.m. The Presbyterians and the Wesleyans parade at their respective churches at six o'clock in the evening. The church-going portion of the civilian community will participate in similar thanksgiving. As already announced, in all the churches of the Anglican communion in India by direction of the ecclesiastical authorities, special thanksgiving services will beheld. At St. Thomas' Cathedral the principal service will be at 8 o'clock in the morning, and an evening service with the Te Deum will take place at 6 o'clock. As the Bishop of the Diocese is unable to leave Poona the preacher will probably be the Rev. F. N. Hill. Bishop Mylne is forwarding to the chaplains in the Diocese a sermon of his own composition, which, if they think well they can read, instead of de livering one of their own. At the Nonconformist places of worship in the city the auspicious even t of the Diamond Jubilee will be the subject of special sermons. His Grace the Archibishop of Cranganore, and First Bishop of Damaum, has directed a solemn *Te Deum* to be sung at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagaon, on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m., at which he will officiate, attended by his clergy, Mr. L. P. do Rosario, the Acting Consul-General for Portugal, has issued a notification cordially inviting all the members of the Portuguese community in this city and others who may wish to join on this occasion to be present.

Banks and offices will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, and as far as possible there will be "a truce to labour" in all directions. The Union Jack, the Royal Arms, and other emblems of loyalty will, of course, be freely displayed on all hands, although in the absence of any great public function such decorations will not be on a systematic scale. The Mahomedans, however, at their meeting held at the Anjuman Hall, last evening decided to decorate their homes, and illuminate the Mahomedan streets.

Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed have arranged to feed poor Mahomedans on the Jubilee day.

The publication of the Honour's List on Tuesday, and possibly of the revised list of Justices of the Peace for the city, will give the public something to talk about on Tuesday. As no honours were distributed on the Queen's Birthday, and as it is known the list will be unusually long, there is already more curiosity than usually prevails on the subject, and the chances of particular individuals are being freely canvassed. Many of the Justices of the Peace and special constables who volunteered their services for plague duty are anticipating recognition of what they have done, and it is likely that in some few cases at least this anticipation will not be doomed to disappointment. The best way to be saved disappointment, however, is to expect nothing. The names of at least two leading European citizens, one an official, the other a non-official, are, it is believed likely to be found high up in the list.

Such fixtures as have been arranged in connection with the Jubilee are almost entirely of a social character. Captain Fleet, of H. M. S. Magdala, now in the Princes Dock has sent out a large number of invitations for an "At Home" on board on Tuesday afternoon. The guests may be sure of being received with the hospitality characteristic of the Navy. Elphinstonians past and present are invited by Principal Hawthornthwaite and the Professors to an "At Home" at the College. The number of alumni of the college being very large, and as there is a paucity of other entertainments, a large and representative gathering of Native gentlemen may be expected. Even the concert at the Town Hall organised by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, is a social engagement, since the admission is by invitation only. Patriotic British songs translated into the Gujerati language by Mr. Kabraji will be rendered by a choir of Parsee ladies with organ accompaniment, so that the concert will be of a very unique character. At the Bombay Club the day will probably be marked by a house dinner ; and at other clubs in the city the occasion will not pass unnoticed.

In the absence of rejoicings upon any large scale a good many Bombay people will take advantage of the holiday from Saturday afternoon to Wednesday morning to seek a brief change elsewhere. Several prominent citizens have received invitations from his Excellency the Governor to attend the State dinner at Ganeshkhind on Tuesday. A number of local golfers have intimated their intention to spend the holiday at Nassik and the Secretary of the Nasik Golf Club is arranging special competition for them, at the same time giving them warning that the ground is not in very good condition, as there has not been sufficient rain to improve it. On Wednesday the military and naval pensioners in Bombay will be entertained at the Town Hall to a dinner such as they annually receive on Christmas Day. The dinner is get up at the District Staff Office, where Major Blomfield, the D. A. G. will be glad to receive subscriptions towards the cost.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

Regarding the presentation of addresses to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, it is requested that six printed copies should accompany all addresses, which are to be presented to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and that, in the case of addresses already despatched to the Political Department, Secretariat, the above number of spare copies may also be supplied.

MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was convened last evening, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, in the hall of the Islam School, to adopt a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen. There were present : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji ; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi ; Messrs. Amirudin Tyebji ; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed ; Haji Oomer Jamal ; Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael ; Kazi Kabiruddin ; Abdul Razak Bin Kirtaz ; Futehali Shaik Ahmed ; Nuzmudin Tyabji ; Suffi C. Tyabji ; Ali N. Tyabji ; Mahomed Ismael Mukba ; Badrudin Abdulla Kur ; Kadi C. Tyabji ; Kazim C. Tyabji ; Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed ; Camrudin Amirudin ; Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy ; Mahomed Husan Mukba ; Ibrahim Ahmedi, and others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin, who was called to the chair, in explaining the object of the meeting, said : India had just passed through a most critical time, and they were thankful to the Creator for delivering them from the plague. He then recounted the innumerable blessings which they enjoyed simply because they were the subjects of her Majesty. It was their bounden duty to give expression to their sentiments of loyalty and grateful feelings towards her Majesty for the freedom and happiness they enjoyed under her benign rule.

On the motion of Mr. Oomer Jamal, supported by Mr. Budrudin Kur and others, it was resolved to observe the 21st and 22nd of June as holidays, and to illuminate the school premises, mosques, and other buildings on the 22nd. It was also resolved to send the following address to the Queen :—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, R. I., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

May it please your Gracious Majesty,—We, the president and members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, beg humbly to approach the foot of your Majesty's throne and to lay this humble address of congratulation before your Majesty.

In common with the rest of your Majesty's subjects throughout your world-wide Empire, we rejoice that it should have pleased the Almighty to grant to your Majesty life, health, and strength to rule over so extensive an Empire for a period of more than sixty years.

We acknowledge with gratitude the many and great blessings we have enjoyed during your Majesty's reign, and we rejoice at the extension and prosperity of your Majesty's dominions during this auspicious period. We recognize the great extension and expansion of trade, of arts, of industries, of literature, and of the moral, material, educational, and intellectual progress of the millions of our fellow-subjects whose happiness and prosperity has been the great aim of your Majesty's Government.

In particular we, the Musalmans of India, recognize with thankfulness the even-handed justice, the impartial treatment, and the equality and equity of the laws which have pervaded the administration of the British Empire in India. Though forming a minority of the subjects of your Majesty in India, we cheerfully recognize the protection, the justice, and the equal treatment we have received from your Majesty's administrators, in common with the rest of our fellow-subjects.

We feel that on an auspicious occasion like this it would be out of place to refer to any of the minor grievances from which the subjects of every Empire—no matter how good the Government may be—must necessarily suffer ; but we cannot help expressing our conviction that it has been the benevolent aim of your Majesty and of your Ministers, to minimize, as far as possible, these evils, and to rely for the security and permanence of the British Rule in India far more on the happiness, contentment, and prosperity of your Majesty's subject than on any material or physical force. And in this connection we must here humbly crave the liberty of remarking that the occasional denunciation of some of the measures or acts of your Majesty's Government in India, or the expression of the popular feelings or grievances in strong or unjustifiable language on the part of some of our countrymen, can no more be regarded as the expression of the sentiments of the people of India as a whole than the occasional acts of indiscretion or injustice or oppression on the part of some individual officers can be justly regarded as representing the deliberate policy of your Majesty's Government as a whole.

We cheerfully recognize that under your Majesty's benign Government we have enjoyed the blessings of living in peace, harmony, and co-operation with our fellow-subjects of other races and creeds. The occasional outbursts of passion and ill-feeling between two different communities have, we are happy to be able to assure your Majesty, been due entirely to some temporary misunderstanding or to some acts of indiscretion on the part of the more ignorant or thoughtless portions of the communities. But we rejoice to be able to state our conviction that in spite of these temporary disturbances, there now exists, and has always existed, a feeling of harmony and fraternity between and among all the different races and creeds of your Majesty's subjects in India, arising from the expansion of education and enlightenment, and from bonds of loyalty and devotion which bind us all to a common country and to a common, gracious, and beloved Sovereign.

We will not trespass further upon your Majesty's patience, but will conclude this our humble but loyal address with an expression of the profoundest satisfaction at our having the privilege of being reckoned amongst your Majesty's subjects, and with a fervent prayer that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may vouchsafe to your gracious Majesty all health and strength to bear the burdens and responsibilities of your Majesty's great and ever-expanding Empire, and that your Majesty may long continue to shower the blessings of your reign upon the millions of your Majesty's subjects.

With the expression of the profoundest sentiments of devotion and loyalty, we beg to subscribe ourselves your Majesty's humble and dutiful subjects,

ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI, BUDRUDIN TYABJEE,
FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED, President.
Honorary Secretaries,

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A HINDU SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In such a civilised city as Bombay, and under such a benign rule as of Her Most Gracious Majesty, everything for bodily and mental exercise in some form or other the people are enjoying and are happy. In order to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Gracious Queen for ever, I cannot but bring to the notice of the rich (Hindu) that in this city there is no swimming bath for Hindus especially ; and those Hindu gentlemen who sincerely wish to join any bath set on foot by some foreign gentlemen are flatly refused even on monthly payment. Swimming, as many a man knows, is the best physical exercise even after a great deal of mental work, so it is incumbent on them to set on foot a good Hindu swimming bath in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, either by raising a subscription among themselves or among the whole of the Hindu community in this city.—Yours, &c.,

G. R. TALPADY.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE CIGARETTE.

With the enterprise which characterises them, Messrs. Macropolo & Co., of Bombay and Calcutta, have introduced a new brand of cigarettes in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. Each packet bears upon it the impress of the Queen-Empress' countenance. With the object of offering to the public something worthy of the occasion, the firm decided to manufacture these cigarettes from the very finest quality of Yenidge (Turkish) tobacco, and to place them on the market at a price which shall be within the means of all. They are packed in tins of 50, and being distinguished by a special label, are sold at Rs. 1-8 per box of fifty, and Rs. 23 per thousand. They are very delicate cigarettes, and should become exceedingly popular.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT MIRAJ.

Miraj, writes a correspondent, is not behind other States in showing Her loyalty and devotion to the Great Sovereign whose Diamond Jubilee will soon be celebrated in every part of the British Empire. The Chief, who by the way is an enlightened and advanced prince, even according to our modern standard, and who amidst the absorbing cares of State affairs, finds time to devote to his favorite pursuits of science, has already issued an extensive programme of the ways in which he is disposed to celebrate the coming Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in his dominions. Among other things the following are already determined upon :—The 21st and 22nd June will be observed as general holidays. The Town Hall, and all the State and Municipal buildings will be illuminated. The children of all schools will be feted. The labourers on relief-works in the State will enjoy a paid holiday. Certain prisoners will be released and certain others will have some of their periods of imprisonment excused.

The inhabitants of Miraj, too, assembled on Friday last in a densely crowded public meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Dhodopant Naik Shiralkar, a rich local sowkar, occupying the chair. It was unanimously resolved (1) That a loyal and congratulatory address to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress be sent, and (2) that the same, printed on a rich lace-bordered piece of silk, and enclosed in a silver casket, be conveyed and delivered, by a deputation of influential and representative gentlemen of Miraj, to Captain J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, for its ultimate transmission, through proper channels, to H. E. the Viceroy at Simla.

Pan supari, attar, and three hearty cheers to the Queen-Empress terminated the proceedings.

The text of the address was as follows :—

May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the inhabitants of Miraj, the capital town of a historical Native State of the same name, under the Southern Maratha Agency, crave leave to approach your Majesty with this humble address, giving expression to our sincere loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's throne, and our most heart-felt joy to find that by the Grace of God, your Majesty has completed full sixty years of your most illustrious and benignant reign.

It so happens that our State became feudatory to the Hon. East India Company in the year 1819—the very year of your Majesty's most auspicious birth. Ever since for nearly forty years, during which period the officers of the Company had been extending and consolidating the Great Indian Empire, we were being ruled by our chiefs, of course kindly and justly in general, but according to old and antiquated methods. The relations of a Native State, in those days, towards the paramount Power, being strictly of the nature of a political subordination, comparatively less attention was paid to the general progress and happiness of the people of a Native State than was done in the neighbouring British district. Communication was imperfect, commerce confined to extremely narrow limits, and education scarcely regarded as a duty of the State towards it own subjects. Hence Native states were generally considered to be backward and unprogressive.

Under these circumstances, we submit that the good which your Majesty's assumption of the reigns of Indian Government into your own hands, after the suppression of the mutiny, has done to all the Native States of India, is simply incalculable. The new policy that your Majesty introduced restored the confidence of the Native Princes they had lost in the British Government ; the new spirit of toleration and sympathy which your Majesty brought to bear on their political relations secured their co-operation and friendship ; and the noble example of a perfect ruler—often described in our Puranas (Mythological works), but rarely if at all seen in practice—which your Majesty in your own person held forth before their eyes, inspired in them feelings and aspirations, of which they had scarcely any idea a short time ago. Their loyalty, too, to your Majesty's throne has become a genuine and deep sentiment, while their love and veneration for your Majesty's person has grown so much, that had there been no famine or plague to exercise their minds, we feel sure nothing could have prevented them from wishing to take part in the coming grand Jubilee celebrations in London.

Nor is this all. The magical influence of your Majesty's sympathetic rule has benefited the Native States to an extent not easily to be calculated. Not a few of the Princes and Chiefs of the present day, having unlike their warlike forefathers, their minds cultivated by education and foreign travel, have been studying the welfare of the innumerable subjects entrusted to their care. The improvement of the last twenty years in such big states as Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore, are but the types of those effected in numerous other states, large and small, and we say with pride, that there is not a single Native State, throughout the length and breadth of India where the two great blessings of your Majesty's benign sway, peace, and prosperity are not enjoyed.

Our own State, small as it is, has reaped a full measure of both these blessings for a long time. Managed directly by the Kolhapur Agency during two successive minorities, the affairs of this State have been put upon the same footing as those of British territories for a long time past. And now we have been living—for the last ten years—in peace and happiness, by God's grace, under the kind and paternal care of our own Chief, Shrimant Gungadhar Rao *alias* Balasahib, a Chief, of whose enlightened and scientific tastes no less than his just and kind rule, we, his subjects are all justly proud. His anxiety for our welfare and his sympathy for our distresses are just what seem to be copied from those of your Majesty, and it is but fitting that we pay homage, at this auspicious hour, to that great and august model of all that is good and kind and great, your Imperial Majesty.

We conclude by praying, that by the blessing of God, your Majesty may be long spared to rule over and to reign in the hearts of the many peoples in all quarters of the globe, who enjoy peace and prosperity, security and equality before law, and that the great Empire of which India with all the Native States forms no unimportant component, may continue to grow, from age to age, in greatness and renown, and in the mutual confidence and good-will of its variously constituted subjects.—We beg, &c.,

DHONDO NARAYAN SHIRALKER,
Miraj, June 11. President of the Meeting.

ILLUMINATIONS AT DELHI.

The following is the copy of a resolution passed by the directors of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited, at their meeting held at the house of Rai Bahadur Ramkishan Das, Delhi, on Friday :—(Present—Rai Bahadur Ramkishan Das, in the chair; Rai Bahadur, Hardhyan Singh, Lala Kishan Das, Khan Bahadur Mohid Illah Bakhsh, and Khan Lala Benarsi Das) Resolution :—It was resolved that the Diamond Jubilee of our august Sovereign Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India be celebrated by the company in the following manner :—(1) By illumination on the night of 21st instant. (2) By observing a general holiday in the mills on the 22nd instant. (3) By distribution of sweetmeats to all the mill-hands, their children, and other employes, etc. (4) By subscribing rupees one hundred only towards the Jubilee Commemoration Fund raised in the city.

THE MONSOON.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mohammadi, Captain E. J. Bear, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, experienced strong west-north-west wind and high sea off Karachi, to Dwarka light and moderate wind with confused westerly swell and light showers on the 14th instant. The same Company's steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain G. Jourdain, which came in yesterday from the Persian Gulf, encountered at 2 a.m. on the 10th instant from Rasheed wind freshening E. S. E. and a heavy rising head sea, dark cloudy weather with lightning to the south, the vessel rolling very heavily then, the wind shifted to south S. W. to W. S. W., but no casualty. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Baghdad, Capt. Fry, which reached Bombay on Monday, met strong wind with unsettled weather.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Tuesday :—Pressure has given way briskly in Ceylon and the Peninsula, and winds are increasing at Seychelles, Colombo, and on Malabar Coast. Moderate monsoon winds obtain on the West Coast, and have given moderate to heavy rain in coast districts from Ratnagiri to Cochin. Pressure has also decreased briskly over the north of the Bay, and a shallow depression is shown at the head of the Bay this morning. Steepish gradients obtain in the centre and south of the Bay, and strong monsoon with probably squally weather now obtains there. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Burma, East and South Bengal, Tavoy reporting five inches. The hot weather depression in Sind is practically unchanged in position and character. A series of duststorms and thunderstorms occurred yesterday evening in Chotah Nagpur, North-West Provinces, and Upper India hills, giving light to moderate rain. Benares, Roorkee, and Sirsa each report half-an-inch, and Delhi, Agra, and Bahraich quarter of an inch. A further large reduction of temperature has occurred in Northern and Western India, and monsoon conditions, temperature, and humidity prevail generally. To-day the weather depends largely on whether the depression at the head of the Bay develops ; it is so far as can be judged not likely to intensify considerably.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'la'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	4	34	4	54	5	17	7	29
Tuesday, June 15th	0	09	0	01	0	08	0	08
Total	4	43	4	55	5	25	7	37
Total fall to June 15th, 1896.	9	20	7	64	8	69	7	23
Total fall to June 15th, 1895.	4	36	2	91	3	42	2	69

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

AN amusing account is given in a monthly contemporary of a "general intelligence lesson" in a rustic board school. Among other questions put to the unhappy infants were "Who is Grant Allen ?" "Who is Hall Caine ?" The operator, a man with a great idea of culture and a genius for sesquipedalian words, has so far succeeded with his scholars that a child of six, on being recently asked by him "What are the divisions of the Litany ?" replied with great promptitude, "Invocations, convocations, comprecations, imprecations, and execrations."

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

ANOTHER Poona season ! How time passes ; and the same old round is about to commence. Three months of late nights, dinners, balls, and functions of every sort and kind. We feel rather weary at the prospect, but no doubt we shall enjoy it, and should feel very dull if there were no season. People who flitted to the hills, have flitted back again, but too soon. The monsoon—which we who have borne the burden and heat of the day have been yearning for,—is not yet with us, and according to reports from Simla has no intention of coming. People talk a great deal about the weather. It is always an interesting topic, and just now is absorbing. Plague people, I mean, of course, the people who have endeavoured to stamp out the plague, are anxiously hoping that the microbes of that terrible disease will not buck up again when the weather becomes wet ; whilst Famine people are longing for good, heavy, determined rain, that will put a stop to distress, exorbitant prices, and open up leave. It is curious how everyone wanted leave this year, just because they couldn't get it. It is always the way. Now, I dare say, when leave is open, no one will want it. That is always the way, too. We must have something to growl about. Talking of growling, how all the Mahableshwar people grumble ! They always go there every year, and I suppose they go to please themselves, and they come back and say it's horrid, and the houses are so small and the strawberries are so small, and the dust is so red—as though it hadn't always been red,—and there are so many trees, as though they had made a new discovery, and if there weren't trees, they would say it was glary. I often wonder why they go there perhaps their husbands send them. I am sure if I were married I should often like to give my wife and children a little change and have the house quiet for a month or two. It is a great thing in the hot weather to be quiet. I fancy husbands find that out.

However, to return to the Poona season. The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe and Mrs. Crowe set the ball arolling by giving a large and brilliant garden party at the Sangum, on the occasion of the "Taboot Procession." At 5-30, on Saturday (12th), all Poona, including her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, and a party from Government House assembled on the lawn overlooking the river, and were cordially received by our kind host and hostess. Everyone was glad to welcome back Mrs. Crowe, and see her looking so well after her visit home. The Sangum bridge was a seething mass of natives and taboots, and these huge structures were every now and again heaved over into the river, making, as a little boy observed, such a "splash and noise." There is nothing more charmingly picturesque than a crowd of natives, when seen from a distance. The crowd on the Sangum lawn was also charming and picturesque, and it was remarked to me by an old Poonaite that he never remembered seeing so many smart and pretty people on the station as there are this year. Some of the costumes worn by the ladies were particularly chic, and testified to recent visits Home, or to arrivals of "boxes" by the mail. Mrs Crowe looked lovely in turquoise blue silk veiled in black chiffon. A tall lady in mauve was particularly striking. A white muslin over pale blue, worn with a large white felt hat, admirably became the wearer. But it is hopeless to attempt to describe the numbers of really pretty and tasteful costumes that were worn—the whole scene presented quite a feast of color. The sky looked threatening, but the rain was kind enough to keep off, so none of the pretty frocks were spoilt. As I write, the sky has clouded over and a tearing wind is blowing through the house. I really believe the monsoon would like to come on now, if the authorities at Simla would permit it.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	25
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	3	0	5
	Girgaum	1*	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2†	1	17
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1‡	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telagu	0	1	3
	Arthur Road	0	2	
	Total	12	5	82
	Total to date	12,572	10,657	

* From Cutch Mandvie.
† One from Rajapur.
‡ Ten days residence in Bombay.

CLOSING OF THE GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Plague Committee have ordered the closing of the Grant Road Hospital. There were sixteen patients in the hospital ; six of them have been discharged as being cured, five of them have been removed to the Government House Hospital at Parel, while the remaining five have been removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

THE QUARANTINE CAMP.

One of the men under observation in the Quarantine Camp at Wari Bunder was found to be suffering from leprosy. He was removed to the Arthur Road Insfectious Disease Hospital. Forty-four new men are quarantined and five persons of the old batch have been discharged. There are still 112 men in the camp. In the Malet Bunder Camp of pilgrims there are now 61 men, 34 having been already discharged.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follow :—Arrivals by sea 416, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,120, making a total of 3,536 persons. Departures by sea 566, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,004, making a total of 3,570 persons.

ASSAULTING A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Framji Byramji, a Parsee, and Casub Abas Shaik Dawood, a Mahomedan, both residing in Arab Gully, Grant Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against them by Mr. Pestonji Framji Bhundara, special constable in the service of the Plague Committee and in charge of the Grant Road section, charging them with assaulting him and resisting him as a public officer in the execution of his duties. The case for the prosecution was that on the 23rd ultimo the complainant discovered a case of plague in a chawl near his bungalow, in Arab Gully, Grant Road, and immediately sent an intimation to the medical officer in charge of the district. The doctor arrived, and examining the patient, who was a Purdassi, found him suffering from plague. The Purdassi volunteered to go to hospital, and an ambulance was sent for to convey him thither. In the meantime a large crowd of people, including the two defendants, assembled in the complainant's compound as well as outside. The defendants then seemed to have attempted to create an excitement amongst the crowd by declaring that the Purdassi was not suffering from plague, and that complainant was annoying people for nothing. The ambulance arrived, and after the patient had been sent to the hospital, the first defendant, who has a grudge against complainant, and who resides in a chawl opposite to his bungalow, came out of the crowd and delivered a blow to the complainant with his clenched fist on his chest, at the same time shouting out at the top of his voice that he (complainant) was annoying and harrassing the people unnecessarily. The second defendant, who is an old man, then rushed to complainant, and catching hold of his throat, hit him with his clenched fist. Complainant's faithful dog flew at them, whereupon the second defendant let go his hold and the crowd dispersed. The complainant then went into his bungalow, and some people, at the instance of the defendants, commenced pelting stones at the bungalow. The second defendant and four others then threatened the complainant that if he come out of the bungalow, they would break his bones. The complainant's servants came up, when a police sepoy was sent for, and the party went to Inspector Moore, who referred them to a magistrate. The complainant had detected several cases in the chawl, where deaths had also occurred, and on that account there had been ill-feeling between him and the residents of the chawl. The complainant also reported the matter to General Gatacre, who sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police, and after an inquiry was instituted, Mr. Bhundara took the present proceedings against the defendants. At the time of serving the summons, the first defendant was alleged to have made use of abusive language towards him in the presence of the sepoy. The two defendants in their defence urged that they did not go into the compound, but were standing in the crowd, when complainant made use of abusive language and hit them with his clenched fist. In support of their statements they called three witnesses, who deposed that the complainant was very much excited at the time. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that this did not appear to him to be a serious case. It appeared that the complainant became very much excited on seeing the crowd, and wanted to disperse it, and lost his temper in doing so. The court did not believe that No. 2 assaulted the complainant. He was an old man, and his Worship did not think it was likely that he assaulted the complainant. He had been brought up in court for nothing at all. Under the circumstances the magistrate fined No. 1 Rs. 10 and discharged No. 2

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 14th June to 6 a.m. 15th June:—Admissions 3, and remaining under treatment 10.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA

It is a good sign that we hear little about the plague just now, and the welcome announcement from the city of no plague is reassuring. On Saturday last, a case was discovered on the Railway station, of a man coming from Bombay. The man, who had buboes well developed, had a temperature of 102·4. He was a Mahratha Hindu, aged about 45 years, and came from Omercarry. He was sent to the General Plague Hospital. —*Herald*.

LOWER DAMAUN.

The total mortality on Sunday was only two, one being a Mahomedan of Kharewady and the other an old woman who was lying by the side of a road for upwards of five days in a shamefully neglected state. The plague hospital at Marwad is to-day without a single patient and it will probably be broken up to-morrow. It is hoped that a report giving the number of admissions in the hospital, the number of deaths, and the number of discharges after being cured, will soon be laid before the public. Mr. Francis Moniz after completing his term of quarantine returns this evening from Marwad and proceeds direct to Upper Damaun without coming in contact of his relatives or friends. It is stated on authority that his Excellency the Governor, his wife, and the Administrator are all laid up with fever, though not of an alarming character.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was presented to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to lay before you for your approval and adoption their report on the operations of the company and statements of account for the year ended 31st December 1896. During the year under report it will be seen that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 2,12,917-5-8, which will no doubt be considered satisfactory. Including the balance of last year of Rs. 670-5-0 as also the sum of Rs. 675 of dividends on forfeited shares and deducting the amount of ad-interim dividend already paid for the half year ended 30th June last at Rs. 50 per share the available balance which stands to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,84,712-10-8. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend be declared and made payable at the rate of Rs. 40 per share amounting to Rs. 23,640. The balance of Rs. 1,61,072-10-8 your directors propose to dispose of as under:—Depreciation account, Rs. 1,50,000; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 11,072-10-8. The 3344 ring spindles with preparatory machinery which were ordered out from Messrs. Tweeddale and Smalley have arrived and have been working satisfactorily since July last. A new boiler is ordered out from Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company of Bolton, and it is expected to arrive here shortly. The Honorable Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, one of your directors, had during the course of the year to tender his resignation as it was discovered that article 103 of the company's article of association as it then stood created a disqualification regarding his holding the office of a director. The article in question was thereafter altered by the company by a special resolution and he was reappointed a director by the board Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim one of your directors vacated his seat under article 103 of the company's articles of association, but was also reappointed a director by the board. You are therefore now requested to confirm the appointments. Two of your directors the Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi and Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The insurance of the company's property at present amounts to Rs. 13,46,200.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen,—I beg to move that the report of the Directors and the audited accouts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1896, which have been already circulated to the shareholders, be approved and adopted. In moving this proposition I take the opportunity of making a few remarks, which naturally occur to me in connection with the results of the company's operations during the year. The accounts show that the net earnings of the company amounted to Rs. 2,12,917-5-8. This will no doubt be considered extremely satisfactory and the shareholders have to be congratulated upon this result. I recollect that at the last annual general meeting, several shareholders expressed their satisfaction at the result of the company's working for the year 1895, which showed a net profit of Rs. 1,19,324-1-6 and which was the highest profit the company had made since it was established. But last year's profit exceeds that of the year previous by Rs. 93,592-7-2, and has satisfied our best expectations. If you calculate its percentage on the subscribed capital of the company, it comes to 36 per cent. It shows what a small but well equipped and well managed concern is capable of yielding in a good year. For after all your mill is not a large one. It had up to August last only 20,880 mule spindles working, to which an addition of 3,344 ring spindles was made in that month. I think the agents as also all the officers of the company, deserve to be complimented on the successful working. We cannot expect every year to be as prosperous as the last. What with famine and plague, the whole industry is passing this year through a critical period, and any profits that can be made must be necessarily small. But when the result of 1897 comes to be ascertained, I think it will be found that your mill will hold its own ground Gentlemen, it would not be uninstructive for anyone who takes an interest in the thing to compare the results of your mill since it was started, with those of other mills of equal or similar capacity. Our profits have gone on steadily increasing since June 1890, when the mill was started with the exception of 1893, when your mill, in common with many other mills in Bombay, made a loss. Our reserve and depreciation funds amount to Rs. 3,04,296, which comes to Rs. 515 on every share of Rs. 1,000. I mention this to show the real and intrinsic worth of your shares, though in the market they are quoted somewhat below par As you are, however, aware, there are other elements besides the soundness of a concern, and its careful management, which influence the current quotations of shares of a company.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1896 was declared. The appointments of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim as directors of the company, were approved and confirmed. The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. Rahmoobhoy Allana were re-elected directors. Messrs Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, inclusive of stock taking at the mill. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors, and Messrs. Allana Munjee and Co., the agents, for the satisfactory manner in which the business of the company had been conducted by them. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

TINNED MILK FOR INFANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the large consumption of preserved and condensed milk in Bombay, especially by Europeans and Parsees, I believe the following authoritative short extracts from *Food*, a volume of the International Scientific Series, will prove of use:—"The preservation of milk, so that it may be transported from the producing ground to distant localities, has recently become an important branch of trade in America, Switzerland, and our own country. It is not pretended that this is effected on the ground of economy, and it can be approved only on that of necessity or convenience, for not only is the cost greater, but the product is neither so agreeable nor so nutritious as fresh milk. Preserved milk, whether in America, England, or on the Continent of Europe, contains about one-third of its weight of sugar. This preparation has been recommended as a food for infants, and it is much liked by them; but it is an error to assume that a given quantity when dissolved in water will yield new milk, or be as useful as new milk in feeding infants and young children; and it should never be used as a substitute in such cases whenever new milk can be obtained. Dr. Daly raised a very important question in the columns of the *Lancet*. His remarks were:—'Its (condensed milk's) general effect is that infants thrive remarkably and get much fatter as a rule on it than even on the breast. To look at children brought up on condensed milk are extremely healthy. I have observed in a number of cases, carefully watched during the past eighteen months, that while condensed milk fattens and while children apparently thrive upon it, the vitality of the child is below par to a very dangerous degree. I found that children taking condensed milk sank rapidly, of diarrhœa, which was not at all severe or such as to cause alarm, and that the prostration was out of all proportion to the severity of the disease, and came on almost immediately. Indeed, as far as my experience goes, it has been invariably the case that children fed on condensed milk and attacked with diarrhœa, at all severely, almost immediately get into a semy-collapsed state, and if brandy be not at once given they die. I have observed the same with regard to other diseases, as, for instance, measles, whooping-cough, and bronchitis. The resisting power of the child has been bad, and those children brought up on the impure London fed cow's milk will resist an attack of acute disease better than children fed on condensed milk. I can give no explanation of this. Whether my observations be correct, or only the result of a strange series of coincidences, it is a matter well worthy of more extended investigation. I have now before me notes of a number of cases confirming the above views. Again, I have invariably found that children brought up on this milk are most backward in walking, no doubt due to the inferior muscular nutrition, and also that the anterior fontanelle is very late in closing, arising from the osseous system not being properly nourished. The children, generally, too, have the abdomen rather large. I may mention also that it is most difficult to get children using condensed milk to take other kinds of food, and as they grow old enough to eat farinaceous puddings they will not touch them unless they are saturated with sugar.'"—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

IS THE PLAGUE INFECTIOUS AND CONTGIOUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is a question continually being asked, and one person will reply to the question in a way exactly opposite to the reply given by another person, and both persons apparently equally qualified to give an answer. It, therefore, appears evident that the question will never be decided, *i.e.*, the opinion on the subject can never be unanimous. Those who affirm that the disease is not transmittable by contact or by the breath are in some cases guided by their own experience, and in other cases by what these persons have been heard to say. Recently I met an European, who had been employed on plague duty in a district contiguous to Bombay. He had seen some rough work in one house, fifteen people having died from the disease. He assisted in carrying out four bodies from this house. He had not been inoculated, as he did not approve of the practice. He escaped catching the disease, and is now as well as ever he was. Therefore, he says the plague is not contagious. Unfortunately, however, his experience, nor any similar experience elsewhere, does not decide the question. I have never yet heard it stated that small-pox is not contagious, and yet when this disease is going about, cases are continually happening, in which one member of a family may be attacked and die in the house, but the other members will all escape, and this notwithstanding every conceivable risk had been run of catching the disease. I have seen a mother and father sit by the bed side of their dying son, and after his death perform all the necessary offices previous to his being placed in the coffin, and without any harm resulting. I have known a lady lose her infant from small-pox a week after its birth, and while she was still in a very weak state, but the disease was not communicated to her. This might be taken to prove that small-pox is not contagious, but it does not. If proof was to be had in this manner, then we should have to say that no known disease is contagious or infectious, and that all precautions taken to prevent its spread, by isolating the attacked, were founded on error. The advocates of the contagious theory in regard to the plague would, I think, hardly like to take up this position. It has been shown over and over again that the system of any individual may at any time be in a condition to favour the admission and multiplication of disease germs, and it may also be in a condition to exercise a repellant power on these germs. In the former case the disease is set up, in the latter case the germs perish. No one can no whether he is in a naturally immune condition except by actual experience; and when he finds this out it is only satisfactory to himself, but not to others, and it is for this reason that people resort to inoculation, to render themselves immune. Coming into contact with the sputum of persons suffering from plague, and other infectious diseases, exposes them to imminent danger, and the plague, small-pox, etc., may be at once communicated by entering the system through an open sore, a cut, or a tender or abraided part of the skin. All these facts are extremely simple and elementary, and should by this time be known to everyone; but there is a strange perversity in human nature which prevents people at times from being influenced by proofs and arguments founded on common sense,—Yours, &c.,

H. C. V.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association was held, last evening, in the Chamber of Commerce premises, Graham's Building, Mr. J. H. Symington, chairman of the Association, presiding. There were present: Messrs. A. M. Todd, F. W. Bicknell, Dharuwalla, N. S. Glazebrook, D. H. Gade, J. W. Rice, H. F. Wagstaff, H. Gill, J. F. H. Graham, H. E. Harrington, C. Spalding, W. D. Graham, Simmons, G. Devchand, D. Lindsay, Krishnarao Ramchunder, Holmes, J. Reed, and Greaves.

Mr. Clement Poole, Secretary of the Association, read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairmain, in opening the proceedings, said that at the annual meeting it was usual to make a few remarks regarding the work done by the association during the past year, as might be set forth in the report. But this year the report was not placed before the meeting, the same not being ready owing to the illness of their secretary. So far as their finances were concerned, he thought the association could congratulate themselves on the flourishing condition last year. During the year under review eight new members had joined, among whom were three local officers. In regard to the number of fires the year was a disastrous one; there were the Army and Navy Stores fire, the Nicol Press fire, the fire in the mill at Colaba, and others. The whole losses on the Cotton Green amounted to 25 lakhs of rupees. One of the important questions considered by the committee during the last year was the inspection of mills in which sprinklers were placed. He took the opportunity of saying that the committee were thoroughly satisfied with the work of inspection done by Mr. Knowles, who had now been engaged to devote his whole time to the inspection. It was expected that in future Mr. Knowles' services in that direction would be of very great value and use. They found that the millowners as a rule appreciated the fact that their mills were inspected, as it also kept their employes up to the mark. Another question of importance was the increased rates for mills in the mofussil. It was not necessary to go into the details or reasons for such alterations in the tariff. He regretted that the mofussil mills still maintained their reputation for fires, it being found that some mills, which were said to have been constructed on fire-proof principles, burnt as readily and quickly as those that were not fire-proof. The tariffs were loyally supported by the Bombay offices although it was difficult to make money out of fire insurance in this part of the world. The chairman then proposed the adoption of the accounts, which were circulated among the members.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Lindsay, and carried unanimously.

Resolutions were then passed, dealing with alterations in rules relating to tariffs and withdrawal from the association.

The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

DAMAGE AND RUMOURED LOSS OF LIFE.

THE *Statesman* of Sunday has the following:—Last evening shortly after five o'clock, a smart shock of earthquake, lasting for fully five or six minutes, was felt over a wide area in Calcutta and the suburbs. Much damage is reported in various directions. Several houses in Bentinck Street, Free School Street, and in the other business quarters of the city, are reported to have fallen and others to have been much damaged. There was a great crash among the buildings surrounding the New Market and many persons are said to be missing. The spire of St. Paul's Cathedral fell, considerably damaging the building. The steeple of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Dhurrumtollah, shook violently, and the steeple of the Free Church of Scotland fell. All the clocks in the city stopped simultaneously. The establishment of Messrs. Traill and Co., British India Street, has been much damaged and a lady is reported to have been injured by the fall of some plaster. The steeple of the Old Mission Church fell, greatly damaging the building. In Bow Bazaar Street, some houses are said to have fallen and a few people to have been injured. One or two plucky rescues are reported of persons almost buried under the debris of various falling buildings. In Bentinck Street a curious sight was seen as the shock commenced. All the women living in the various houses rushed into the street and threw themselves on their knees in an attitude of prayer. In Waterloo Street a lady threw herself from an upper window and was much hurt. The *Statesman* and *Indian Daily News* Offices were considerably shaken and damaged, and the Calcutta Girls' School was partially destroyed, the whole of the northern portion having fallen. Portions of the premises of Messrs. Moore and Co., J. Peliti and Co., were demolished, and much other damage is reported.

DICKENS AND THE QUEEN.

CHARLES DICKENS was once in love with the Queen. Here is the letter announcing the fact to Mr. Thompson, father of the painter of "The Roll Call":—

"My dear Thompson,—Maclise and I are raving with love for the Queen with a hopeless passion, whose extent no tongue can tell, nor mind of man conceive. On Thursday we sallied down to Windsor, prowled about the castle, saw the corridor and their private rooms, lighted up with such a ruddy, homely, brilliant glow, bespeaking so much bliss and happiness, that I, your humble servant, lay down in the mud at the top of the long walk, and refused all comfort to the immeasurable astonishment of a few straggling passengers who had survived the drunkenness of the previous night. After perpetrating some other extravagances we returned home at midnight in a postchaise, and now we wear marriage medals next our hearts, and go about with pockets full of portaits, which we weep over in secret.

"Forster was with us at Windsor, and (for the joke's sake) counterfeits a passion, too, but he does not love her. Don't mention this unhappy attachment. I fear it is too late to ask you to take this house now that you have made such arrangements of comfort in Pall Mall; but if you will, you shall have it very cheap—furniture at a low valuation—money not being so much an object as escaping from the family.

"For goodness sake turn this matter over in your mind, and please to ask Captain Kincaide what he asks—his lowest terms, in short, for ready money—for that post of Gentleman-at-Arms. I must be near her, and see no better way than that for the present.

"I have on hand three numbers of 'Master Humprey's Clock,' and the two first chapters of Barnaby,'—would you like to buy them? Writing any more in my present state of mind is out of the question. They are written in pretty fair hand, and when I am in the Serpentine may be considered curious. Name your own terms.

"I know you don't like trouble, but I have ventured, notwithstanding, to make you an executor of my will. There won't be a great deal to do, as there is no money. There is a little bequest, having reference to her which you might like to execute. I have heard that she reads my books, and is very fond of them. I think she will be sorry when I am gone. I should wish to be embalmed and kept (if practicable) on the top of the Triumphal Arch at Buckingham Palace when she is in town, and on the north-east turrets of the Round Tower when she is at Windsor.

"From your distracted and blighted friend,—C. D.

"Don't show this to Mr. Wakley (the coroner) if it ever comes to that."

CHINA NEWS.

REV. GILBERT REID, founder of the Mission to the Upper Classes of China, at Peking, has after some years of energetic work amongst the educated and official classes of China, secured official sanction and support to a large scheme for the establishment of an International Institute at Peking at the cost of one hundred thousand taels. The Institute is to consist of a large auditorium, a library and reading room, a museum, a class-room and a reception hall. The benefits resulting from the scheme will extend to foreigners as well as Chinese, and it is claimed that it will tend to promote friendliness between the representative men of China and the West. The scheme has received the approval of many prominent Chinese officials, as well as various Foreign Ministers in Peking, and the scheme has already received financial support from foreigners of different nationalities and progressive Chinese.

There is great activity at Wuchau in anticipation of the opening of the West River on June 4. Cantonese merchants and representatives of Hongkong firms are at present at the port making preparations for the opening. The Prefect Tsii has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Wuchau, respecting the protection of foreigners. An interesting letter from our correspondent will be found elsewhere.

The British residents at Canton are to provide a permanent memorial to the Queen's Record Reign, in the shape of a bust in marble of Her Majesty, to be placed in some suitable place.

H. E. Chang Chihtung has taken active measures for the relief of the famine-stricken people in Szchuen. The steamers of three Companies have been chartered for three months to take up rice, while numerous junks are secured for the same purpose. Altogether the Viceroy has sent over a quarter of a million piculs of rice to the famine-stricken districts

Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice, of Honkong, has delivered an important decision in regard to the banishment of criminals from the Colony Four Chinese who had been banished from the State of Selangor arrived in the Colony on the 19th, and were immediately arrested by order of the Captain Superintendent of Police by virtue of several orders made by the Governor in Council, on the ground that, not being natural born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, they should be prohibited from residing in the Colony as their presence was prejudicial to the peace and order of the community. For the defence, it was submitted that no just cause had been shown for their banishment, and the order for their arrest was made at the time the men were out of the Colony. It was also stated the men were to be removed by force by the Police, and put on board a Canton steamer thus depriving them of their right to choose the place of deportation. The Chief Justice said the powers conferred by the Ordinance were very large executive powers which were necessary considering the peculiar position of the Colony. He thought the ground set forth by the Governor in Council sufficient reason to sustain the order for banishment. There was nothing in the Ordinance, however, to sanction the men being forcibly put on board a vessel or sent to any place they might not wish to go, and he trusted the Police would apply the spirit of the Ordinance and allow the men to go where they liked. The following day, however, the men went to Canton of their own accord.

A very suspicious outbreak of fire, which flavours strongly of arson, occurred on May 21, at a cigar shop at 231 Queen's Road Central. Through the smartness of the Chinese constable on duty in the vicinity, the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was effected, and traces were found of the evident intention to willfully set fire to the shop. Kerosine had been lavishly thrown about the premises, and the fire had evidently been ignited in five different places.

At the Hiagtey Supreme Court, in Criminal Sessions, the assistant accountant of a birds' nest shop in 99 Jervois Street was sent to prison for fifteen years for unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house, two persons being in the dwelling house at the time.

On 22nd and 25th a court martial was held at the Garrison Library to hear a charge against Sergeant Fritter, West Yorkshire Regiment, of (1) taking a fee in respect of the sale of merchandise brought into a barrack in which the prisoner had authority, and (2) conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and yesterday morning, at the General parade of the whole Garrison the culprit was reduced to the rank of corporal.

The stone chipping question was brought up at the Magistracy again this week, when a contractor was charged with dressing stones on the Praya. Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, in the light of technical evidence, said the contractor had sufficient authority for carrying on the dressing at the works instead of at the quarry.—*China Mail* (May 29)

No expense has been spared by the Alhambra management in the mounting of the new ballet, "Victoria and Merrie England." In the Coronation scene the dresses are superb, and are exact copies of those worn on that memorable occasion; in them real lace, gold bullion, and rare fabrics are used with great effect. The Queen's dress alone cost some £400, and almost as costly have been the costumes of the Mistress of the Robes, the Premier, and the Peeresses of the period. When there is added to this the outlay upon the real uniforms worn by the British and Colonial troops in the last tableaux, some of them costing as much as £50 each, some idea may be obtained of the outlay upon the dresses alone of Sir Arthur Sullivan's ballet.

OSCAR WILDE'S PRISON LIFE.

CRUELTIES EXPOSED

APROPOS of the dismissal of Warder Martin from the Reading Prison, Mr. Oscar Wilde who was liberated from that gaol a few days ago, writes a long letter to the *Chronicle*. Incidently he gives some account of his own prison life and of his fellow prisoners at Reading. The treatment of children he describes as intensely cruel. The cruelty that is practised by day and night on children in English prisons is he says incredible, except to those that have witnessed it and are aware of the brutality of the system. People nowadays do not understand what cruelty is. They regard it as a sort of terrible mediæval passion, and connect it with the race of men like Eccelin da Romano, and others, to whom the deliberate infliction of pain gave a real madness of pleasure. But men of the stamp of Eccelin are merely abnormal types of perverted individualism. Ordinary cruelty is simply stupidity. It is the entire want of imagination. It is the result in our days of stereotyped systems, of hard-and-fast rules, and of stupidity. Wherever there is centralisation there is stupidity. What is inhuman in modern life is officialism. Authority is as destructive to those who exercise it as it is to those on whom it is exercised. It is the Prison Board, and the system that it carries out, that is the primary source of the cruelty that is exercised on a child in prison. The people who uphold the system have excellent intentions. Those who carry it out are humane in intension also. Responsibility is shifted on to the disciplinary regulations. It is supposed that because a thing is the rule it is right. The present treatment of children is terrible, primarily from people not understanding the peculiar psychology of a child's nature. A child can understand a punishment inflicted by an individual, such as a parent or guardian, and bear it with a certain amount of acquiescence. What it cannot understand is a punishment inflicted by society. It cannot realise what society is. With grown people it is, of course, the reverse. Those of us who are either in prison or have been sent there, can understand, and do understand, what that collective force called society means, and whatever we may think of its methods or claims, we can force ourselves to accept it. Punishment inflicted on us by an individual, on the other hand, is a thing that no grown person endures or is expected to endure. The child consequently, being taken away from its parents by people whom it has never seen, and of whom it knows nothing, and finding itself in a lonely and unfamiliar cell, waited on by strange faces, and ordered about and punished by the representatives of a system that it cannot understand, becomes an immediate prey to the first and most prominent emotion produced by modern prison life—

THE EMOTION OF TERROR.

The terror of a child in prison is quite limitless. I remember once in Reading, as I was going out to exercise, seeing in the dimly-lit cell right opposite my own a small boy. Two warders—not unkindly men—were talking to him, with some sternness apparently, or perhaps giving him some useful advice about his conduct. One was in the cell with him, the other was standing outside. The child's face was like a white wedge of sheer terror. There was in his eyes the terror of a hunted animal. The next morning I heard him at breakfast time crying and calling to be let out. His cry was for his parents. From time to time I could hear the deep voice of the warder on duty telling him to keep quiet. Yet he was not even convicted of whatever little offence he had been charged, with. He was simply on remand. That I knew by his wearing his own clothes, which seemed neat enough. He was, however, wearing prison socks and shoes. This showed that he was a very poor boy, whose own shoes, if he had any, were in a bad state. Justices and magistrates, an entirely ignorant class as a rule, often remand children for a week, and then perhaps remit whatever sentence they are entitled to pass. They call this "not sending a child to prison." It is, of course, a stupid view on their part. To a little child, whether he is in prison on remand or after conviction is not a subtlety of social position he can comprehend. To him the horrible thing is to be there at all. In the eyes of humanity it should be a horrible thing for him to be there at all. This terror that seizes and dominates the child, as it seizes the grown man also, is of course intensified beyond power of expression by the solitary cellular system of our prisons. Every child is confined to its cell for twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. This is the appalling thing. To shut up a child in a dimly-lit cell, for twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four, is an example of the cruelty of stupidity. If an individual, parent or guardian, did this to a child, he would be severely punished. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would take the matter up at once. There would be on all hands the utmost detestation of whomsoever had been guilty of such cruelty.

A HEAVY SENTENCE WOULD, UNDOUBTEDLY, FOLLOW conviction. But our own actual society does worse itself, and to the child to be so treated by a strange abstract force, of whose claims it has no cognisance, is much worse than it would be to receive the same treatment from its father or mother, or someone it knew. The inhuman treatment of a child is always inhuman, by whomsoever it is inflicted. But inhuman treatment by Society is to the child the more terrible because there is no appeal. A parent or guardian can be moved, and let out a child from the dark lonely room in which it is confined. But a warder cannot. Most warders are very fond of children. But the system prohibits them from rendering the child any assistance. Should they do so, as Warder Martin did, they are dismissed. The second thing from which a child suffers in prison is hunger. The food that is given to it consists of a piece of usually badly-baked prison bread and a tin of water for breakfast at half-past seven. At twelve o'clock it gets dinner, composed of a tin of coarse Indian meal stirabout, and at half-past five it gets a piece of dry bread and a tin of water for its supper. This diet in the case of a strong grown man is always productive of illness of some kind, chiefly of course diarrhoea, with its attendant weakness. In fact in a big prison astringent medicines are served out regularly by the warders as a matter of course. In the case of a child, the child is as a rule, incapable of eating the food at all. Any-one who knows anything about children knows how easily a child's digestion is upset by a fit of crying or trouble and mental distress of any kind. A child who has been crying all day long, and perhaps half the night, in a lonely dimly-lit cell, and is preyed upon by terror, simply cannot eat food of this coarse, horrible kind. In the case of the little child to whom Warder Martin gave the biscuits, the child was crying with hunger on Tuesday morning, and utterly unable to eat the bread and water served to it for its breakfast. Martin went out after the breakfasts had been served and bought the few sweet biscuits for the child rather than see it starving. It was a beautiful action on his part, and was so recognised by the child, who, utterly unconscious of the regulation of the Prison Board, told one of the senior warders how kind this junior warder had been to him. The result was, of course, a report and a dismissal. I know Martin extremely well, and I was under his charge for the last seven weeks of my imprisonment. On his appointment at Reading he had charge of Gallery C, in which I was confined, so I saw him constantly. I was struck by the singular kindness and humanity of the way in which he spoke to me and to the other prisoners. Kind words are much in prison, and a pleasant "Good morning" or "Good evening" will make one as happy as one can be in a prison. He was always gentle and considerate. As regards the children, a great deal has been talked and written lately about

THE CONTAMINATING INFLUENCE

of prison on young children. What is said is quite true. A child is utterly contaminated by prison life. But the contaminating influence is not that of the prisoners. It is that of the whole prison system—of the governor, the chaplain, the warders, the lonely cell, the isolation, the revolting food, the rules of the Prison Commissioners, the mode of discipline as it is termed, of the life. Every care is taken to isolate a child from the sight even of all prisoners over sixteen years of age. Children sit behind a curtain in chapel, and are sent to take exercise in small sunless yards—sometimes a stone-yard, sometimes a yard at the back of the mills—rather than that they should see the elder prisoners at exercise. But

THE ONLY REALLY HUMANISING INFLUENCE

in prison is the influence of the prisoners. Their cheerfulness under terrible circumstances, their sympathy for each other, their humility, their gentleness, their pleasant smiles of greeting when they meet each other, their complete acquiescence in their punishments, are all quite wonderful, and I myself learnt many sound lessons from them. I am not proposing that the children should not sit behind a curtain in chapel, or that they should take exercise in a corner of the common yard. I am merely pointing out that the bad influence on children is not, and could never be, that of the prisoners, but is, and will always remain, that of the prison system itself. There is not a single man in Reading Gaol that would not gladly have done the three children's punishment for them. When I saw them last it was on the Tuesday following their conviction. I was taking exercise at half-past eleven with about twelve other men, as the three children passed near us, in charge of a warder, from the damp, dreary stone-yard in which they had been at their exercise. I saw the greatest pity and sympathy in the eyes of my companions as they looked at them. Prisoners are, as a class, extremely kind and sympathetic to each other. Suffering and the community of suffering makes people kind, and day after day as I tramped the yard I used to feel with pleasure and comfort what Carlyle calls somewhere "the silent rhythmic charm of human companionship." In this, as in all other things, philanthropists and people of that kind are astray. It is not the prisoners who need reformation. It is the prisons. Of course no child under fourteen years of age should be sent to prison at all. It is an absurdity, and, like many absurdities

OF ABSOLUTELY TRAGIC RESULTS.

If, however, they are to be sent to prison during the daytime they should be in a workshop or school-room with a warder. At night they should sleep in a dormitory, with a night-warder to look after them. They should be allowed exercise for at least three hours a day. The dark, badly-ventilated, ill-smelling prison cells are dreadful for a child, dreadful indeed for anyone. One is always breathing bad air in prison. The food given to children should consist of tea and bread-and-butter and soup. Prison soup is very good and wholesome. A resolution of the House of Commons could settle the treatment of children in half an hour. The way that children are treated at present is really an outrage on humanity and commonsense. It comes from stupidity. Let me draw attention now to another terrible thing that goes on in English prisons, indeed in prisons all over the world where the system of silence and cellular confinement is practised. I refer to the large number of men who become insane or weak-minded in prison. In convict prisons this is, of course, quite common; but in ordinary gaols also, such as that I was confined in, it is to be found. About three months ago I noticed amongst the prisoners who took exercise with me a young man who seemed to me to be silly or half-witted. Every prison, of course, has its half-witted clients, who return again and again, and may be said to live in the prison. But this young man struck me as being more than usually half-witted on account of his silly grin and idiotic laughter to himself, and the peculiar restlessness of his eternally twitching hands. He was noticed by all the other prisoners on account of the strangeness of his conduct. From time to time he did not appear at exercise, which showed me that he was being punished by confinement to his cell. Finally, I discovered that he was under observation, and being watched night and day by warders. When he did appear at exercise he always seemed hysterical, and used to walk round crying or laughing. At chapel he had to sit right under the observation of two warders, who carefully watched him all the time. Sometimes he would bury his head in his hands, on offence against the chapel regulations, and his head would be immediately struck up by a warder so that he should keep his eyes fixed permanently in the direction of the Communion-table. Sometimes he would cry—not making any disturbance—but with tears streaming down his face and a hysterical throbbing in the throat. Sometimes he would grin idiot-like to himself and make faces. He was on more than one occasion sent out of chapel to his cell, and of course he was

CONTINUALLY PUNISHED.

As the bench on which I used to sit in chapel was directly behind the bench at the end of which this unfortunate man was placed I had full opportunity of observing him. I also saw him, of course, at exercise continually, and I saw that he was becoming insane, and was being treated as if he was shamming. On Saturday week last I was in my cell at about one o'clock occupied in cleaning and polishing the tins I had been using for dinner. Suddenly I was startled by the prison silence being broken by the most horrible and revolting shrieks, or rather howls, for at first I thought some animal like a bull or a cow was being unskilfully slaughtered outside the prison walls. I soon realised, however, that the howls proceeded from the basement of the prison, and I knew that some wretched man was being flogged. I need not say how hideous and terrible it was for me, and I began to wonder who it was who was being punished in this revolting manner. Suddenly it dawned upon me that they might be flogging this unfortunate lunatic. My feelings on the subject need not be chronicled; they have nothing to do with the question. The next day, Sunday 16th, I saw the poor fellow at exercise, his weak, ugly, wretched face bloated by tears and hysteria almost beyond recognition. He walked in the centre ring along with the old men, the beggars, and the lame people, so that I was able to observe him the whole time. It was my last Sunday in prison, a perfectly lovely day, the finest day we had had the whole year, and there, in the beautiful sunlight, walked this poor creature—made once in the image of God—grinning like an ape, and making with his hands the most fantastic gestures, as though he was playing in the air on some invisible stringed instrument, or arranging and dealing counters in some curious game. All the while these hysterical tears, without which none of us ever saw him, were making soiled runnels on his white swollen face. The hideous and deliberate grace of his gestures made him like an antic.

HE WAS A LIVING GROTESQUE.

The other prisoners all watched him, and not one of them smiled. Everybody knew what had happened to him, and that he was being driven insane—was insane already. After half an hour he was ordered in by the warder, and, I suppose, punished. At least he was not at exercise on Monday, though I think I caught sight of him at the corner of the stoneyard, walking in charge of a warder. On the Tuesday—my last day in prison—I saw him at exercise. He was worse than before, and again was sent in. Since then I know nothing of him, but I found out from one of the prisoners who walked with me at exercise that he had had twenty-four lashes in the cookhouse on Saturday afternoon, by order of the visiting justices on the report of the doctor. The howls that had horrified us all were his. This man is undoubtedly becoming insane. Prison doctors have no knowledge of mental disease of any kind. They are as a class ignorant men. The pathology of the mind is unknown to them. When a man grows insane, they treat him as shamming. They have him punished again and again. Naturally the man becomes worse. When ordinary punishments are exhausted, the doctor reports the case to the justices. The result is flogging. Of course the flogging is not done with a cat-of-nine-tails. It is what is called birching. The instrument is a rod; but the result on the wretched half-witted man may be imagined. His number is, or was, A. 2, 11. I also managed to find out his name. It is Prince. Something should be done at once for him. He is a soldier, and his sentence is one of court-martial. The term is six months. Three have yet to run. May I ask you to use your influence to have this case examined into, and to see that the lunatic prisoner is properly treated? No report by the Medical Commissioners is of any avail. It is not to be trusted. The medical inspectors do not seem to understand the difference between idiocy and lunacy—between the entire absence of a function or organ and the diseases of a function or organ. This man A. 2. 11, will, I have no doubt, be able to tell his name, the nature of his offence, the day of the month, the date of the beginning and expiration of his sentence, and answer any ordinary simple question; but that his mind is diseased admits of no doubt. At present it is

A HORRIBLE DUEL,

between himself and the doctor. The doctor is fighting for a theory. The man is fighting for his life. I am anxious that the man should win. But let the whole case be examined into by experts who understand brain-disease, and by people of humane feelings who have still some common-sense and some pity. There is no reason that the sentimentalist should be asked to interfere. He always does harm. The case is a special instance of the cruelty inseparable from a stupid system, for the present Governor of Reading is a man of gentle and humane character, greatly liked and respected by all the prisoners. He was appointed in July last, and though he cannot alter the rules of the prison system he has altered the spirit in which they used to be carried out under his predecessor. He is very popular with the prisoners and with the warders. Indeed he has quite altered the whole tone of the prison-life. Upon the other hand, the system is of course beyond his reach as far as altering its rules is concerned. I have no doubt that he sees daily much of what he knows to be unjust, stupid, and cruel. But his hands are tied. Of course I have no knowledge of his real views of the case of A. 2. 11, nor, indeed, of his views on our present system. I merely judge him by the complete change he brought about in Reading Prison. Under his predecessor the system was carried out with the greatest harshness and stupidity.

THE WARREN HASTINGS WRECK.

ADVICES received from St. Philippe (Reunion) announce that the "Warren Hastings" has entirely disappeared. It will be remembered that the hulk of that troopship was sold by auction and knocked down to a merchant of St. Pierre for 17,000 francs.

The breaking-up of the vessel occurred on the night between Thursday and Friday. The next morning only the stern was to be seen. Waves at least 16 feet high were dashing over it. Shortly afterwards the two masts which were left came down with a crash and then the poop gave way, the beach and the sea being strawn with wreckage. At present only a small part of the stern can be seen and this will soon disappear. From time to time the water is reddened—it is supposed by casks of wine being broken, so that the wreck has turned out to be a very bad bargain for the poor fellow who bought it.—*Mauritius Planters' Gazette*, May 29th.

EVEN upon the Paris stage writes a critic, it would be difficult to find an actress possessing a style more refined or delicate than that of Mlle. Jane May. One recalls with gratitude her exquisite performance of Pierrot in "L'Enfant Prodigue," the first of the wordless plays to take the town by storm. That event occurred some years ago; but now, as then, Mlle. May must be pronounced an artiste, in her own particular line, of the first order. Her method, it is true, lacks breadth; the deeper emotions are admittedly beyond her reach. She paints, as it were, in miniature; but all she does is distinguished by a finish and a completeness quite beyond question. At the Royalty Theatre, in George Sand's comedy, "La Petite Fadette," for instance, she is much more successful in the second than the opening act. Fadette appears at first as a wayward, capricious child of Nature; and here the limits of Mlle. May's talent are at once seen. But when, softened and humanised by affection, she acknowledges her love for Landry, with what winsome grace and sensibility Mlle. May invests the part! The comedy itself is a very primitive piece of work—more interesting, perhaps, for its author's sake than for its own.

P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

THE report of the board of the P. and O. Company for the half-year ended March 31, to be submitted to the half-yearly meeting to be held at the company's offices on June 4, states that during the period to which the present report refers the various services of the company have been carried on with the usual efficiency, and a total absence even of trivial accident. The Victoria and Britannia having completed their charters in connection with the Indian troop service, have re-entered on the ordinary work of the company. The Malacca was employed in connection with the late Benin expedition, and subsequently for a short time in the Mediterranean. The Shanghai has recently been engaged in bringing troops from Bombay to this country. One of the tenders made by the directors for the mail services to India, China, and Australia have been accepted by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, a contract has been entered into for the execution of these services, which will run for a period of seven years from February of next year. The work will be of the same character as that now performed by the company, but will involve a higher speed and at the same time a reduction in the amount of the present subsidy of £20,000 per annum. In this respect the contract follows the example of its predecessors in establishing a more arduous service, with a lower scale of remuneration. It may not be uninteresting to observe at the present moment that the company's first mail service, was undertaken in the year 1837 for the conveyance of mails to Lisbon and the Peninsular ports, which until then had been sent by sailing packet, "wind and weather permitting." The company's public work, therefore, commenced in the year in which Her Majesty began her long and prosperous reign. The proprietors will not be surprised to learn that the plague and famine which have for the last six months prevailed extensively in India, and, unfortunately, still continue to prevail more or less, have produced very unfavourable results in connection with the trade of that country, and have consequently entailed a loss of revenue to this company. Great inconvenience and a certain loss in passenger traffic was also caused by the simultaneous closing of the Italian and French ports to steamers coming from Bombay during the height of the passenger season. The prohibitory action of the Continental authorities, inspired by a dread of the plague, tended at the same time to disorganise the company's working arrangements, and involved considerable expense in maintaining intact, and without a momentary interruption, the various services coming under the company's programme. The famine has led to a very heavy decline in the shipments from the principal ports in India, with the result that homeward freights have fallen nearly to zero. Nor is there, apparently, any prospect of improvement in this respect for the next six months, and the utmost that can be hoped for is that the monsoon rains will be such as to afford the prospect of an improvement in exports during the autumn. To these causes, therefore, a falling-off is due in the Indian branch of the revenue during the six months to which the report refers. Fortunately, however, compensation has been found in other directions. The outward trade to the East has been generally maintained, exchange has been more favourable, and occasional trooping work has been secured. Hence the adverse influences operating in India have been counter-balanced, and the out-turn of the half-year's operations compares fairly well with that of the corresponding period of last year, which was, on the whole, above the average. The directors recommend the payment of the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred and 7 per cent. on the deferred stock, which will be payable on and after June 11.

LIEUT.-COL. WATERS'S JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Military Attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, who has just returned to England, after a journey across Siberia, lasting nearly six months. Colonel Waters, who was assured by Russians that this remarkable journey had never been previously performed in the dead of winter, travelled from St. Petersburg, through Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Chita, to Kiakhta, on the Russo-Chinese frontier. He then proceeded to Stryetensk, Vladivostok, Blagovyeshchensk, the capital of the Amur Province, Khabarovsk, the capital of the whole of Eastern Siberia, and Khor, the terminus of the railway from Vladivostok. Leaving Vladivostok, he went by steamer to Japan and thence to Canada, and came back via the Canadian Pacific Railway, New York, and Liverpool, that being the shortest way back to St. Petersburg.

Colonel Waters said:—"There are three things I wish to emphasise—(1) the extreme cordiality shown to me, travelling as a British Government official, by all the Russian Governors-General, Governors, and subordinate officers during my long journey. From one end of the Russian Empire to the other I was treated more like a Royal Duke than a humble individual, and I made many friends whom I hope to see again; (2) the magnificent character of the great railway crossing Siberia; (3) the humane treatment extended to all Siberian exiles, whether political or criminal." Asked regarding the commercial value of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Colonel Waters remarked:—"Its commercial value is immense. The line will open up both agricultural and mineral resources, which for practical purposes are almost inexhaustible. Siberia can produce about every kind of cereal, all sorts of live stock, and it possesses in abundant quantities the more important minerals—precious and other. The construction of a railway through Manchuria will open up a country exceedingly rich in gold and very valuable from an agricultural point of view. Also it avoids the necessity of an immense detour round the Amur River. British commercial interests in Manchuria are of the slightest. I should say the line cannot be opened for through traffic in less than four years, and then the whole journey of over 6000 miles will be accomplished in about sixteen days."

Turning to the strategic and political value of the railway, Colonel Waters said:—"This, in my opinion is altogether overrated. The talk about so-called Russian designs on Peking, and so on, is merely academic. From a political point of view, I cannot see that the railway will prejudice British interests. These are not endangered in any way by Russian plans in Siberia. In this work Russia is following no new policy." Turning, in conclusion, to the exile question Colonel Waters said:—"I can deny with absolute authority the oft-repeated stories of Siberian horrors and Russian cruelty. In the majority of cases the Siberian exile is far better off than if he were at home."

Colonel Water has been attached to the Grand Duke Serge, who will represent the Emperor of Russia at the festivities in England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 8th June, 1897:—

	June 1.			June 8.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,49,44,083	12	8	1,48,11,193	4	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,83,81,726	9	[illegible]	5,01,73,897	7	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,17,546	6	6	3,06,433	1	8
Sundries	28,17,850	11	0	26,71,914	8	3
Rs.	9,41,61,207	7	2	9,56,03,468	5	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	37,60,676	0	0	38,15,316	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,64,586	4	0	66,15,329	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,36,95,115	5	1	2,28,76,816	6	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,74,559	4	4	2,23,03,572	10	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,56,66,971	11	2	1,62,94,449	9	2
Balances with other Banks	10,74,144	11	5	11,03,107	7	2
Bullion	3,196	11	0	3,196	11	0
Dead Stock	13,45,892	15	5	13,47,853	4	1
Stamps	9,048	5	6	9,300	5	9
Sundries	11,64,506	0	1	11,57,237	4	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	86,31,335	8	10	88,73,037	9	3
Do. at Branches	1,01,71,174	10	4	1,12,04,159	6	1
Rs.	9,41,61,207	7	2	9,56,03,468	5	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 8th June, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,40,319	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,47,458	Inc.
Other Deposits	17,92,171	do.
Post Bills	4,11,113	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,05,385	Inc.
Loans	8,18,299	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	70,987	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,27,478	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,41,702	do.
Do. at Branches	10,32,985	do.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	152	3	226
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	24,53,151	53,63,607	1,13,925	79,30,683
Total for 22 weeks	25,72,151	56,18,607	1,17,925	83,08,683
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,796	2,78,900	6,692	4,13,417
Per mile of Ry. do.	76	167	4	247
Total to corresponding date do.	34,52,419	64,35,429	1,47,444	1,00,35,302

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 35,417

Ditto to date .... „ 17,26,619

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ANDREE'S former plan for reaching the North Pole by balloon has only been modified in detail. The balloon has been enlarged to a volume of 300 cubic metres by cutting it in two and inserting a ring of silk in the middle. Its form is now somewhat elliptical, and it loses little or no gas through the silk in a day, though last year it lost one or two cubic metres (or yards) in 24 hours. Enough gas will be made to keep the balloon filled for six weeks while waiting for a favourable wind.

Andree hopes to be ready to start by June 20th, and thus to be able to stand by for a good wind up to the beginning of August. It has been objected that the drag lines might catch in the ground; and an ingenious cutter for severing them at any point has been invented by Herr Torner. It consists of a cylindrical case, sliding on the line, and containing two sharp knives actuated by an explosion of gunpowder. Dr. Jaderin has also provided a "nivasextant," or level sextant, by which observations can be taken in the oscillating car of the balloon. Dr. Nils Ekholm, who has backed out of the adventure, as he thinks it likely to fail, has been replaced by Mr. Fraenckel, a civil engineer.

The lamp which caused the recent fire at the Bazar de la Charite, in Paris, was what is called the oxyetheric light, used when gas is not available. In it vapour of ether replaces the hydrogen in the oxy-hydrogen lime light. Unless care is taken, the reservoir containing the vapour of ether can be surcharged, and on opening the stopcock and applying a match to light up, a flame a yard long may be produced. It was probably in this way that the calamitous fire began. In any case users of this light should take every precaution against having an excess of ether in the reservoir.

The electrical heating of the dynamo room and offices of the great building for generating electricity from the water power of Niagara is doubtless the most important application of electricity to heating purposes in the world. The heaters are coils of iron wire through which an electric current is passed to generate heat in the metal. These coils are enclosed in a frame or box of sheet iron, with holes to allow the air to circulate through the hot coils. Some 700 horse power of electric energy are thus consumed in heating the dynamo room and other parts of the generating station during cold weather. The dynamos themselves give off much heat, and when two of them are working, all the heaters in the dynamo room are not required.

An American scientific journal states that in China hens are employed to hatch fish eggs. These are sealed in an eggshell and placed under the unsuspecting hen for a few days until the spawn has warmed into life. The contents of the shell are then emptied into a shallow pool, where they can bask in the sunshine until the minnows are strong enough to be turned into a lake or river.

Professor Elmer Gates, of Washington, claims to produce a perfect vacuum by filling an infusible test tube with a glass melting at low temperature. When the glass is melted he inverts the tube and draws some of it out by suction, thus creating a void in the tube, which he believes to be a true vacuum.

The "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist" contains an interesting account of the large number of Romano-British objects found in Thirst House Cave, Derbyshire. They prove that the cave was occupied for a very long period of time.

The Bahr Joussuf, or canal of Joseph, which, according to tradition, was built by the son of Jacob, is still in use, after 4,000 years of service, and the life of a fertile province of Egypt is dependent on it to-day. It takes its rise in the Nile at Assiout, and after running parallel with it for nearly 250 miles enters a pass and waters the province of Fayeum. In ancient times it created a large lake in the Fayoum and modified the climate of the surrounding district. This lake has disappeared, but the remains of irrigation works abound.

All plants, even in tropical countries, require a period of rest. Some repose in the rainy, others in the dry, and others again in the cold or in the hot season. Herr Johannsen, a Scandinavian, believes he can abridge this period by intensifying the "sleep" with chloroform or ether. Bulbs or buds exposed to the vapours of these anæsthetics resume their period of activity sooner than those not so treated. It has also been observed that the tubercules of orchids placed near warming pipes, and thus more completely dried, began to spring sooner than others kept in the ordinary way.

There is an ingenious but troublesome wood-pecker in Oregon, United States, which makes its larder in the telegraph poles. Like the ant of La Fontaine, it lays in a stock of acorns for the winter, and chooses for the purpose the tops of cedar telegraph poles. After pecking a hole in the wood the bird inserts the nut, and drives it home with strokes of its beak until it is countersunk. Of course, the trunks of dead trees are also employed for the purpose. In Norway there is a wood-pecker which is deluded by the humming of telegraph poles, and thinking there is a swarm of insects inside, bores the pole through and through to reach them.

The Jews are, of course, a very mixed people, as anyone can see for himself by observing a Jewish crowd at the Easter markets in Shoreditch; but it is not generally known that the popular Jewish type, recognised by a hooked nose, is not the pure Semitic type. The Arabs of the desert do not exhibit this form of nose, and its origin is a question with anthropologists. The Chaldean sculptures of tello and Nippur, dating from 2000 or 3000 B. C., show this type of nose. Professor Oburhummer agrees with Von Luschan in ascribing it to the ancient Anatolians, resident in Armenia before the Aryan tongue was spoken there. The Elamites and Susians of the South were branches of the same stock, and by intermarriage with Semitic invaders have impressed upon them their physical type, though not their language of culture.

In the "American Anthropologist" Mr. F. H. Cushing suggests that artificial deformations of the skull were designed to make a man resemble his totem or the animal whose characristic traits were essential to the office held by him. Mr. Cushing brings forward much evidence in support of his view.

An account of the dwarfish race found in the Pamirs by Herren Olifsen and Filipsen, two Danish officers, is given by Professor Muller, of Taskent, of the Societe de Geographie. Not only the people, but their domestic animals are dwarfish, the oxen being no bigger than dogs, and the sheep small in proportion. The dwarfs are savages, living by the chase, and their religion is a kind of fire-worship. It is supposed that their stunted growth is due to the scarcity of food.

Professors Tsountas and Manatt, in their work on Mycenean art, show that early Greek culture was entirely local, and the parent of historic Greek culture. In fact, the influence of the East upon it was late and slight. Mycenean art was developed 2000 years B.C., and is connected with two migrations, Danaan and Acheæan, whose origin is still obscure.

It has, so far, proved a fruitless task to attempt the renewal of burnt out incandescent electric lamps. Yet there appears to be some economic fallacy involved in the destruction of what is, except in one small, if important, particulars, a perfect piece of apparatus. It is stated that an American firm have now succeeded in making a commercial success of a process for renewing burnt out lamps, which renders possible the use of the old bulbs at a very slight expense. By the new method the collar or base end of the lamp is not disturbed, the old filament being removed, and the new one placed through a small hole in the lamp bulb made by removing the tip. The small hole is subsequently closed exactly in the same manner as in the case of the new lamp, leaving nothing to indicate in the finished repaired lamp that it had ever been opened. It is stated that some 400,000 lamps have been repaired by this method, the filament being inserted through the small hole referred to by a skilful twist of the hand, and secured in position by a special carbon paste. The black deposit on the inside of the bulb is removed by fitting the lamp to a holder, and revolving it in a gas furnace; while, immediately following this operation, a small glass tube is fused to the opening made in the bulb, through which the lamp is exhausted. When this has been done, and the last trace of air and gas absorbed, a blowpipe flame is directed upon the throat of the tube, which is melted into a point exactly in very respect a counterpart of the original lamp.

The apparatus by which the deer was made to photograph itself was arranged by Mr. Charles Hughes, Red Bluff, California, who conceived the idea of causing a wild animal to take a flashlight photograph as it passed along a trail in the Coast Range of mountains under the cover of night. He set up the camera a short distance from a trail over which the deer were known to run, and then connected the shutter and the flashlight materials with a trap. When the deer stepped upon the trap, the camera was opened and the flashlight set off at the same instant. Mr. Hughes thus secured the negative in the dead of night, and when there was not a soul within sight or hearing of the animal. On developing his negative, he found the photograph of a deer. The frightened appearance of the deer, as he was startled by the sudden flash of light out of the darkness of the night, is clearly shown in the photograph.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13. Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg Lieut Col G S A Ranking, Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th June 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt W Haig, I S C, offg Depy Commr in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn Lieut Col G S A Ranking, or until further orders.

Surgn Lieut F H Watling, M B, C M, I M S, (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgn Major E W Reilly, or until further orders.

Lieut W F C Tayler, I S C, 1st Punjab Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Cantt Magte at Nowgong, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The Rev J F Smith has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for famine duty:—Lieut S K B Rice, 35th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy; and Lieut N G B Strong, 1st Regt of Madras Lancers.

Mr T E M Claudius, Extra Asst Supt, 3rd grade, Survey of India Dept, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 4th Feb 1897, on which date Col Rogers, Supt, 1st grade, retired from the Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, XXI of 1879, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R B Plumer to be a justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F J Atkinson, Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th June 1897.

Mr M N Bhattacharya, Asst Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Atkinson, or until further orders.

Mr J S Milne, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major A H Clark Kennedy, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to be Asst Comssy Genl 1st class; Capt W C H Mackintosh, I S C Asst comssy Genl, 3rd class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class; Capt W H D Rich, I S C Asst Comssy Genl, 4th class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 3rd class; and Capt H W Lowry, I S C, Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class to be Asst Comssy Genl, 4th class.

Lieut H L D Fordyce, I S C Depy, Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class.—with effect from the 6th Jany 1897, vice Col W Cooke, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class, promoted to Comssy Genl, Madras Command.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts—A G Thomson, Northamptonshire Regt, offg wing officer, 22nd Regt of Bo Infy, 6th May 1897 and de Courcy Ireland, Royal Fusiliers, offg wing officer, 13th Regt of Bo Infy,—14th May 1897.

The date of admission to the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut P M Home, 39th The Garhwal Rifle Regt of Bengal Infy, is 21st Dec 1894, and not as notified in G G O No 829 of 1896.

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVES.

C R Judd, Gent, to be Second Lieut in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army reserve of officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowances, with effect from the dates specified:—Colonels J Waterhouse and G E Hancock, 10th June 1897; Colonel's J Hay, J L Fagan and T R Byng, unemployed supernumerary list, 11th June 1897.

Col V W Tregear, C B, general list Infantry, 11th June 1897.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second in command, Indian Army:—Capt E F H McSwiney, D S O, dated 5th June 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—Bombay.

Sub Condr D Cavanagh, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Poona, to be Condr, with effect from the 6th June 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Bombay.

Sub Condr H Brazier, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Condr, with effect from the 29th Dec 1896, vice Condr I J McDonald, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

10th Regt of Bengal Infy—Pay Havildar Mangal to be Jemadar, vice Jhabar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1897.

44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy—Subadar Bakhan Sing Thakur, Bahadur, to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Ranman Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Dildar Sing Thakur to be Jemadar, vice Kalu Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th Feb 1897.

16th Regt of Bo Infy—Drill Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, vice Umrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th April 1897.

22nd Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Bahadur Khan, from the 17th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Subadar, vice Shaikh Usman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from date of transfer.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col W P Newall, I S C, Comdt, 2nd (Prince of Wales, Own) Gurkha Rifle Regt, The Sirmoor Rifles, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th June 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Bgde Surg Lt Col C J W Meadows, I M S, Bengal Estabt, has been permitted to retire from the service, wth effect from the 1st June 1897 subject, to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Second Lieut E B Hills to be Lieut, vice Tweedie, resigned; and P W Barker, Gent, to be Sec Lieut vice Hills, promoted.

Gorakhpur Light Horse—Sec Lieut R H Sealy to be Lieut, with effect from the 29th Aug 1896, vice Peppe, resigned.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Lieut A F Wright resigns his commission.

Naini Tal Vol Rifles—Lieut Col J D D La Touche, C S I, (supernumerary list) resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th April 1897; and Capt J C Kempster resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th May 1897.

Oudh Vol Rifles—Capt J H Monk Smith resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

Moulmein Vol Rifles—E Dawson, Gent, to be Sec Lieut, vice Twomey, transferred to the Unattached List; and R P Wilcox, Gent to be Sec Lieut, vice Parsons, transferred to the Upper Burma Vol Rifles.

Cawnpore Vol Rifles—Lieut A Priestley resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

Sind Vol Rifles—Capt J S Couper to be Major, vice Tate, promoted.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—H T White, Esq CIE, to be Commdt, with the rank of Lieut Col vice Bridges, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Second Lieut H J Clark to be Lieut, with effect from the 7th June 1896, vice Collins, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Depy Asst Comssy and Hony Lieut W Haywood, Sub-Engr 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, with effect from the 16th Oct 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr T G R Finny, R I M, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, sub pro tem, vice Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, retired, with effect from the 12th April 1897.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Chief Engr T Walmsley, R I M, (p a) for one week; and Engr A Mackey, R I M, (m c) for four months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A Scott, Apprentice Engr, Provincial Engr Estabt State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th May 1897.

Mr E J Alexander, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr, to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, until further orders.

Mr B Baxter, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr in Chief of the East Coast Railway, with the rank of Supt of Works, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores-Dept with effect from the 1st April 1897:—

J W A McNair and C L Desmazures, to be class II, grade 2, permanent and S A J Keatinge to be class II grade 3 permanent.

Mr A Brereton Manager, East Coast Railway, in class I, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is granted furlough for twelve months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 220, dated 9th June 1897, Major W V Constable, RE, Depty Manager, North Western Railways, officiating in class I grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager, East Coast Railway class 1, grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Mr A Brereton on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr F E Godfrey, Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr D W McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

Mr E A Lee, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notifications Nos. 223 dated 4th June 1897, and 222, dated 9th June 1897, Mr W Slane, Examiner of Accounts, is placed in charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1897, until relieved by Mr F E Godfrey.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders:—Messrs H E Chappel and R Elrington, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London,
England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
CIGARETTES.
REGISTERED.

EXACT SIZE.

A REAL BOON TO SMOKERS.

IN commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS' Glorious Reign. A Reign during which, the Empire has assumed such proportions that "the SUN NEVER SETS THEREON," I have taken the liberty of introducing a New Brand of Cigarettes bearing upon them the impress of H. M. G. Majesty's countenance.

With the intention of offering to the Public something worthy of the occasion, I have decided to Manufacture these cigarettes from the

VERY FINEST QUALITY
OF
YENIDGE TURKISH TOBACCO,

and to place them on the Market at a price which shall be within the means of all. They are packed in tins of 50 cigarettes, and being distinguished by a special label, are Sold at the following rates:—

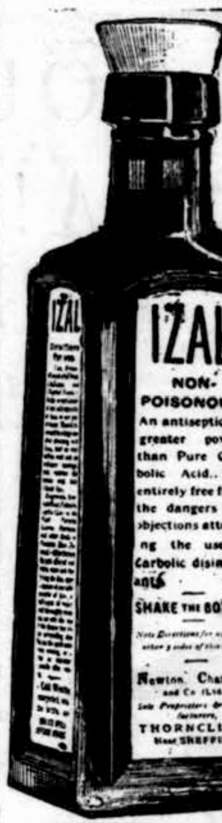
The D. J. Cigarettes per tin of 50 ....Rs. 1 8 0
" " " " " " " 1,000 .... " 28 0 0

THE FAVOUR OF A TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
and see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.



PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.
SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times*.

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.
MANUFACTURERS:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Picking up Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.
Ayer's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Dr. S. B. SHROFF'S
ELECTRODYNE
FOR
Rheumatism & Gout.

Electrodyne is a new remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Pains and Enlargements of the Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Inflammatory Diseases of a kindred nature.

DIRECTION FOR USE.
Apply with gentle friction to the painful part night and morning, or three times a day.

Price, As. 12.

PREPARED BY
Dr. S. B. SHROFF,
77, Mint Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRODYNE.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"
TRADE MARK.
HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

THE LAWSON TAIT BED.

AS ILLUSTRATION.
RS. 27-8 Mosquito Frames, Rs. 7-8 Extra.
FOR Camp & Bungalows.

The spring mesh is the most elastic, the most durable, and simplest in the market, being made of flat V's of steel wire, they afford no harbour for dust or germs of disease, and are easily cleaned. There are 18 springs to each end and each spring is tested up to a strain of 60 lbs. All beds are fitted with the patent **viotex** castors.

Length, 6 ft. 6 inches by 3ft. wide, by 19 inches high, 1½ inch by 1½ inch sides and ⅝ inch cross rails, weight about 65 lbs., all parts are Japanned best and Black.

The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.

SPECIAL PRICE, Rs. 27-8.
Mosquito Rods and Fittings, Rs. 7-8 extra.
CASH OR V.P.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

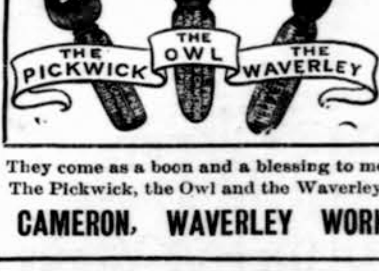
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers

"They are Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

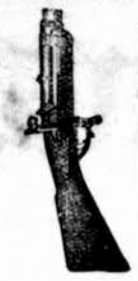
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017



NOTICE.

COMMISSION STABLE OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB.

Horses! Carriages! Horses! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.

For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

OF ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAI
Lecturer on Materia Medica, Londo.. Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

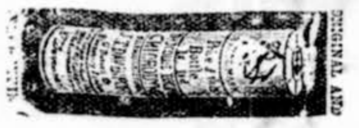
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
A R HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S



CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY o denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has ever been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the efendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEU TISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W C

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

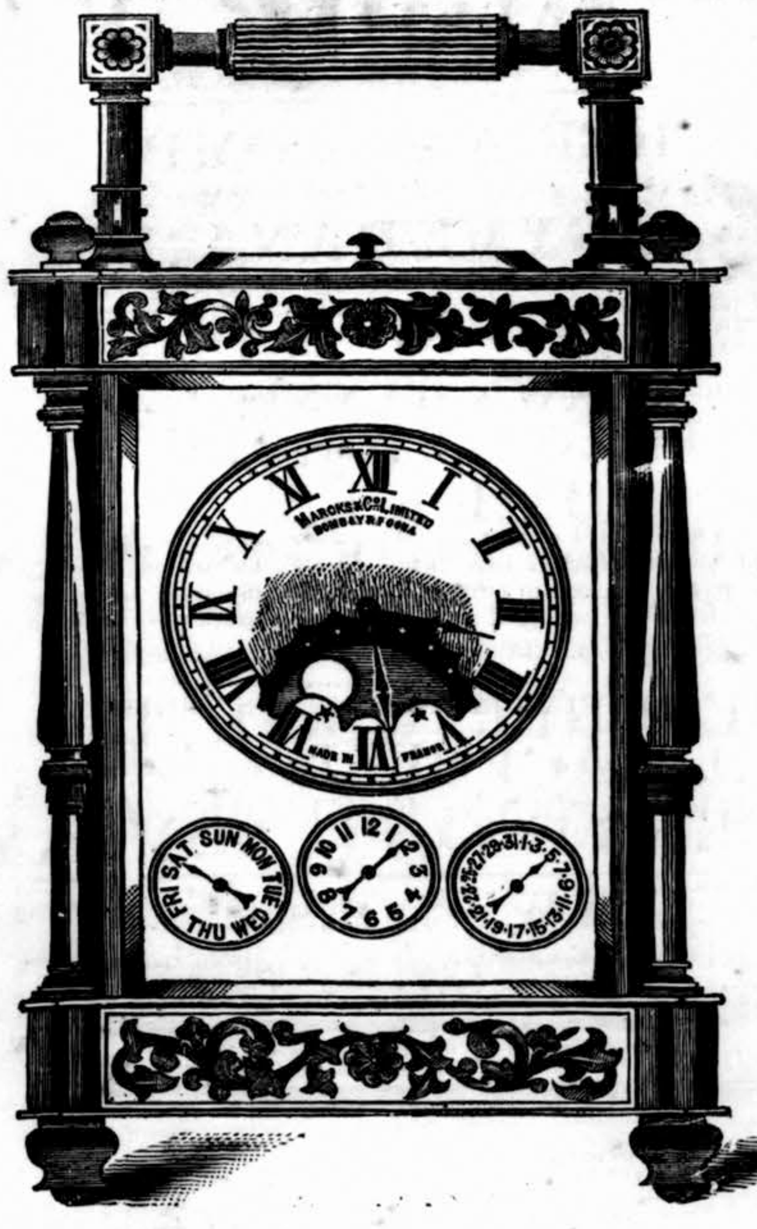
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there ore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labe are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whiske Merchants, London.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.


MARCKS & Co. LIMITED BOMBAY & POONA
MADE IN FRANCE
FRI SAT SUN MON TUE THU WED

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portabl form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT
HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

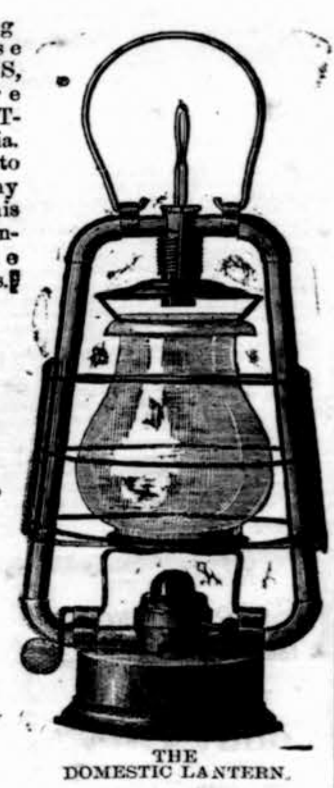
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **GLOBE LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **VERITAS LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **DOMESTIC LANTERN,**

Wel nown all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.



THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János."—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malaria fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.